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RECORD OF POLITICAL EVENTS

[From May 1 to November 5, 1912]

I. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

THE BALKAN WAR.—The long-standing dispute between the **Balkan states** and the **Ottoman Empire** over the administration of European Turkey increased in bitterness throughout the summer. The Balkan states, taking advantage of the Turkish troubles in the Tripolitan War (see *infra*, p. 731) and desirous of adding to their territories, renewed their denunciations of the Ottoman government in Macedonia and their demands for reform in the administration of the Christian vilayets. Montenegro alleged a special grievance in the continued Turkish occupation of the Mojkovatz district, contrary to the Turco-Montenegrin protocol of 1911. Visits of King Ferdinand of Bulgaria to Austria-Hungary and to Germany, and of King Nicholas of Montenegro to Emperor Francis Joseph, and ministerial conferences in Russia and in Rumania were said in June to indicate that the Balkan states were actively soliciting from the powers assurances of non-intervention in case of war with Turkey. In August it was admitted that a Serbo-Bulgarian defensive alliance existed. Subsequently it was learned that Montenegro and Greece were included in the alliance. Riots in Macedonia, tribal conflicts in Albania and frontier massacres increased the ill-feeling. The spread of the Malissori rebellion in Albania during May, June and July forced the Porte to promise judicial, economic, educational and administrative reforms. These promises were extended to Macedonia in September, and in October the Turkish government revived the vilayets law of 1880, which provided for local councils, half of whose members were to be appointed by the vali. These tardy concessions could not stay the crisis, however, for the Balkan states were by this time unitedly insisting upon a far more radical program: national autonomy for Macedonia, Christian governors of the provinces, local militia and the withdrawal of Turkish troops. The **mobilization** of Bulgarian, Servian, Greek and Montenegrin armies followed a report that Turkey would hold army manœuvres near Adrianople. By October 8 nearly half a million men threatened Turkey from the north, while over 100,000 Greeks were massed in Thessaly. The Turks retaliated by confiscating munitions of war intended for the allies and by holding up about a hundred Greek ships.—Meanwhile the **great powers** had been attempting to prevent war. According to the German and Austrian newspapers, a conference on September 8 of the German chancellor with Count Berchtold, foreign minister of Austria-Hungary, resulted in a determination on the part of the two governments to maintain the territorial *status quo* in the Balkans and to avert hostilities by encourag-

ing the Porte in its "policy of decentralization"; and Austria speedily mobilized an army with the avowed intention of protecting her interests in the sanjak of Novi-Bazar. A proposal of the French foreign minister, M. Poincaré, for concerted diplomatic action, tardily assented to by Great Britain, led to representations by the ministers of Russia and Austria-Hungary, acting as mandatories of the powers, at Sofia, Belgrade, Cetinje, Athens and Constantinople, to the effect that: (1) the powers would reprove any belligerent action; (2) they would assist in securing (under article xxiii of the Berlin Treaty) reforms in the administration of European Turkey that would not infringe upon the sovereignty of the sultan or the territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire; and (3) in case of war there would be no modification of the territorial *status quo*.—At Cetinje on October 8, barely three hours after these representations had been made, Montenegro severed relations with the Porte and declared **war**. The other Balkan states, after some delay, declined to consider the vague reforms promised by the powers and presented an ultimatum to the Porte demanding radical political changes in Macedonia. The Greek government at the same time insisted upon the release of the detained Greek ships and admitted the Cretan deputies to the Greek Parliament. The Porte replied by declarations of war on October 17 against Bulgaria and Serbia; and on the same day Greece declared war on Turkey.—From the first the allies took the offensive, advancing along the whole frontier.—**Bulgarian** forces, aggregating two or three hundred thousand men, occupied Mustapha Pasha on October 19 and Kirk-Killesseh on the 24th. By the 27th, Adrianople was closely besieged, the garrison of 60,000 men making vigorous but unsuccessful sorties. On the 27th the Bulgarians captured Eski-Baba; and a great three-days battle at Lule-Burgas resulted on the 31st in a complete Turkish rout, the losses of the defeated army being estimated at over 40,000 men. Fighting desperately, but lacking ammunition and food and overpowered by the deadly artillery fire and irresistible bayonet charges of the Bulgarians, the Turkish troops retreated in disorderly haste towards the last line of defences barring the way to Constantinople, the chain of hills and forts extending on either side of Tchatalda.—In the western field of war, **Servian** forces took Pristina on October 22, Novi-Bazar on the 23d and Sienitza on the 26th. On the same day Uskub was occupied. Governors were appointed over the captured villages, and the administration of practically all of "Old Servia" was conducted from Uskub, the ancient capital. Servian armies were sent to coöperate with the Greeks against Monastir and Salonica, with the Montenegrins against Durazzo, and with the Bulgarians in the attack on Constantinople. Meanwhile the **Greeks**, invading Macedonia from the Thessalian frontier, had occupied Ellassona, won success near Mt. Olympus, in Melina pass, and at Damsei, gained an important victory at Saranporo pass on October 23 and, on the following day, captured the town of Servia. By the 31st they had occupied Verria, on the Salonica-Monastir railway, and had routed 4000 Turks at Kailar.

On November 3 their main column occupied the "holy town" of Yenidje and advanced thence on Salonica, in conjunction with a detachment which had been landed at Stavros and with a Bulgarian force from Kuruk. Another Greek army, threatening Janina in Epirus, had occupied the mountain passes but was unable to secure any important victory. After bombardment by Greek gunboats, Prevesa, the southernmost point of Turkey in Europe, was surrendered to the Greeks. A Turkish gunboat in the Gulf of Arta was burned. The Greeks then occupied Nicopolos on November 3. In the northern Ægean, Greek warships captured the islands of Thasos, Imbros and Samothrace on October 31 and November 1. At the same time a Greek torpedo-boat ran in under the guns of the fortifications of the Gulf of Salonica and sank the Turkish battleship Feth-I-Buland.—The **Montenegrins** began their advance on Scutari, the capital of Albania, on October 8. On the 12th they invested Tarabosch, and on the 14th they captured Tushi. Essad Pasha contested their advance at each mountain stronghold, but was hemmed in at Scutari under fire of the Montenegrin guns. In the west, Berane was taken on October 8, and Prizrend and Ipek on the 31st. South of Scutari another army of Servians and Montenegrins occupied Alessio and Port San Giovanni de Medua on November 5 and threatened Durazzo, further south on the Adriatic coast.—Although it was feared that the advance of the Servians in Novi-Bazar and towards the Adriatic and the movement of the Bulgarian army against Constantinople would endanger the neutrality of Austria and Russia, and although it was recognized that **Rumania** would insist upon compensating cessions of territory from Bulgaria, the **great powers** were unable to arrive at a satisfactory understanding preparatory to concerted intervention. The propositions made by M. Poincaré, premier and foreign minister of France, were unfavorably received by the Triple Alliance, because Austria-Hungary took exception to the phrase "territorial disinterestedness." A revised scheme of the French premier contemplated recognition of political and administrative changes in the territory occupied by the invading armies, retention of the sultan's sovereignty over a strip of land around Constantinople, and the settlement of the terms of peace by a European conference in which the Balkan states would be represented; this however was criticized as far too radical. On November 4 the Porte invited the powers to bring about an armistice. The German government was inclined to accept the invitation, but the powers of the Triple Entente were unwilling to force a cessation of hostilities unless definite guarantees were made relative to the conditions of peace. The Balkan allies resented the interference of the powers, realizing that any delay or interruption of the offensive campaign would be advantageous to Turkey. The fact that squadrons were being despatched to the Ægean by the various governments, coupled with persistent rumors of military preparations in Austria and in Russia, gave rise to numerous forecasts of an alarmist character in the European press. Inasmuch as the Bulgarian advance on Constantinople had so excited the native population

that the lives of Christians in that city were held to be in jeopardy, the Porte signified its willingness to allow two warships of each power to pass the Dardanelles.

THE TRIPOLITAN WAR.—The **Italian army** of occupation (see last RECORD, p. 351) continued to strengthen its hold on the coast of Tripoli and Cyrenaica, but progress in the interior was slow. In the engagements that took place in May and June, the Italians were uniformly, though not decisively, victorious. In July they occupied Sidi Ali, thereby controlling the three caravan routes which enter Tripoli from the west, and they captured the coast town of Mesurata. The last important battle of the war in Africa was at Derna on September 17, where Enver Bey's attack on the Italian position was repulsed with considerable loss.—Meanwhile the **Italian fleet** had descended upon the *Ægean* archipelago. Rhodes was occupied on May 4, and Karpathos and Kasos on the 17th. On the 24th Chios was attacked and Scalanova was raided on the 30th. A midnight reconnoissance of the Dardanelles was made by a gunboat squadron on July 26. As a retaliatory measure, the Porte issued orders expelling Italian residents from Chios and from the vilayet of Smyrna. In June, the twelve *Ægean* islands occupied by Italy demanded that they be allowed to unite with Greece, or else become an "autonomous *Ægean* confederation."—**Diplomatic conversations**, looking toward peace, were begun at Caux in Switzerland in July and later continued at Ouchy. After repeated disagreements the Porte was allowed three days, October 12–15, to consider the Italian proposals; failing a favorable reply, Italy announced her intention of carrying the war into European Turkey. At this time the Balkan states were at the point of declaring war (see *supra*), and it was generally believed that they counted on Italian aid in Albania and the assistance of the Italian fleet in the *Ægean*. In this situation the Porte accepted the by no means unfavorable terms of the Italian protocol. In the **Treaty of Lausanne** (Ouchy), signed on October 15, the Porte renounced all sovereignty or suzerainty over Tripoli and Cyrenaica, the sultan being allowed as khalif to exercise without hindrance his religious authority over the native Muslims; former diplomatic and commercial relations were restored; and the *Ægean* islands occupied during the war were relinquished by Italy, on condition that the Turkish government introduce reforms in favor of the Christian population.—It was officially stated that, at the end of August, the military and naval **expenditure** by Italy on account of the war had been about \$78,000,000.

GENERAL EUROPEAN RELATIONS.—In the mobilization of the British fleet in the Atlantic and of the French fleet in the Mediterranean, the European press discerned a close naval agreement between **Great Britain** and **France**, intended, apparently, to assure British preponderance over Germany in the North Sea and French hegemony in the Mediterranean.—The reported result of the visit of the French premier, M. Poincaré, to Russia in August was the conclusion of a **Franco-Russian** naval convention,

to supplement the military convention of 1892. The Russian foreign minister, M. Sazanoff, conferred with the British government in September.—The “Baltic meeting” in July of the German and Russian emperors was declared to portend no new grouping of the powers.—The **German** embassy to **Great Britain** was occupied on June 1 by Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, and, following the baron’s decease on September 24, by Prince Charles Max Lichnowsky. M. Sverbeeff was appointed Russian ambassador at Berlin.—The ill feeling between **Spain** and **Portugal** generated by the royalist invasion (see *infra*, p. 763) was gradually overcome, and the Hispano-Portuguese commercial treaty of 1892 was revived.—The **Socialists** were collecting, for discussion at their international congress in 1913, data regarding the feasibility of a general war-strike.

MOROCCO AND OTHER AFRICAN RELATIONS.—The **Franco-Spanish** conversations relative to **Morocco** still continued (see last RECORD, p. 352). It was reported that negotiations were proceeding satisfactorily on the territorial disputes, the status of the khalifate and religious missions, and the administration of customs duties and of the Tangier-Fez railway, but that the question of the internationalization of Tangier was proving more troublesome. Meanwhile the **French** “pacification” of the tribes gradually continued. General Lyautey, appointed first French resident-general in Morocco on April 28, divided the French region into four administrative sections: Fez, Meknes, Rabat and the Chaouia. With an army of 50,000 men, he centered his attention upon quelling the revolting tribesmen in the regions of Fez and of the Muluya and in overthrowing El Hiba, the southern pretender. A small French expedition was attacked on May 4 at El Maaziz, near Rabat, and an assault was made on Sefru by Berber tribes. In June, General Lyautey made a favorable impression on the natives by reappointing the popular southern chieftains Thami Glawi and Aissa Ben Omar to the governorships respectively of Marakesh and Abda. During July and August Marakesh, one of the imperial towns, was invested by tribesmen, but Colonel Mangin recaptured the town on September 9 and liberated nine Frenchmen who had been held by El Hiba since August 15. A French bombardment of Ksima, south of Agadir, on July 20, especially embittered the tribesmen in the Atlas and Marakesh districts. Mulai Hafid, who abdicated on August 15 in favor of Mulai Yusef, was granted an annual pension of \$70,000 and given asylum in France. It was announced that the closed port of Mehedia, north of Rabat, would be opened to foreign trade by the sultan on January 1, 1913.—In June the **Liberian** government arranged to pay its **German** creditors with its new five-per-cent bonds.—The **Franco-German** conference on the delimitation of the **Congo** frontier (see last RECORD, p. 352) began its work at Berne on June 15.—The **Anglo-German-Belgian** boundary commission fixed the frontier between the Uganda protectorate, the Belgian colony of the Congo and German East Africa near the Mfumbiro volcanoes.

ASIATIC RELATIONS.—In order to extricate itself from financial straits, the **Chinese** government on August 30 arranged with a group of London banks for a loan of £10,000,000, of which £500,000 was to be advanced immediately, security being offered in the form of the income from the salt gabelle. Meanwhile negotiations were proceeding within the **six-power group**, Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Japan and the United States, for providing an international loan. To the Chinese government the proposals of this group seemed to entail too close foreign supervision of expenditure and income.—The massacre of a hundred Mussulmans in Chinese **Turkestan** called forth a threat of Russian intervention.—In the attempt to eradicate the tendency in eastern **Mongolia** to join outer Mongolia, which is under Russian influence, Yuan Shih-kai's troops were reported to have slain over 10,000 Mongols.—The visit of Prince Katsura of Japan to St. Petersburg in July gave rise to the reports that another **Russo-Japanese** agreement had been made, defining spheres of influence in Mongolia as well as in Manchuria.—The St. Petersburg treaty of 1881 regulating the customs tariff within the fifty-verst zone in Ili was renewed for ten years.—Following an attempt on the part of Chinese troops to convert the nominal Chinese sovereignty over **Tibet** into actual control, **Great Britain** presented a memorandum to China, on August 17, protesting against what was interpreted as a breach of the Anglo-Chinese treaty of 1906; and the Chinese forces were withdrawn. Threatened destruction of consignments of **Indian opium** by "Young China" officials elicited a British note of July 5, pointing out that such action would injure the Indian opium trade and would be a violation of treaty obligations; and in support of this remonstrance a British cruiser was ordered to Anking on October 14.—Great Britain accepted proposals in September for the internationalization of the proposed trans-Persian railway. According to a communiqué issued after the meeting of M. Sazanoff and Sir Edward Grey at Balmoral, **Russia** and **Great Britain** denied any desire of partitioning **Persia**, and declared that, in order to expedite the withdrawal of foreign troops, they were considering how they could best assist in strengthening the Persian government, for the purpose of enabling the latter to reestablish order and to safeguard the trade-routes.

AMERICAN RELATIONS.—During the summer months the revolution in **Mexico** (see *infra*, pp. 751, 752) gave the government of the United States much anxiety. In July, when American refugees were reaching El Paso, Texas, in large numbers, a demand for the better protection of American interests was made upon President Madero, and a warning was sent to the revolutionary leader Orozco that he would be held accountable for any outrages. Congress appropriated \$100,000 for the transportation of the refugees to Arizona and Utah. Early in September the American military forces along the border were strengthened, and companies of armed men were organized in Arizona with the intention of invading Mexico should Americans be killed in the mining towns. Raiding bands of revolutionists were driven back from Texas on several occasions. In two instances

Mexican federal troops were permitted to pass through American territory in order to facilitate their operations; on the second occasion the governor of Texas protested. In October two Americans were captured by northern rebels and held for ransom, one of them afterwards being released on the payment of \$5000. In September President Taft announced that he would take no action looking towards intervention without the explicit approval of Congress and that he saw no reason to call a special session for that purpose. In July the Senate provided for an investigation to determine whether American capital had been used to foment the rising against Madero. The findings, as unofficially foreshadowed in October, showed that large quantities of arms had been shipped across the border while the Madero revolution was in progress and that, if the practice had been allowed to continue, Madero, in his turn, would have been overthrown. —The passage of the **Panama Canal Bill** through Congress (see *infra*, p. 737) brought protests in July from the British government. The British note argued that the exemption of all American ships from the payment of tolls would be an infraction of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty; that there would be no difference in principle between charging tolls only to refund them afterwards and remitting such tolls altogether; that a subsidy calculated particularly with reference to the use of the canal would violate the treaty; and that it would be impossible to frame regulations for the exemption of ships in the coastwise trade without giving to American shipping a preference such as the treaty forbade. In August President Taft urged upon Congress the passage of a resolution to the effect that there was no intention of violating the treaty and that the federal courts should be open to foreigners seeking to vindicate treaty rights. He also published a defence of his action in signing the bill. "The British protest," he declared, "leads to the absurd conclusion that this government . . . finds itself shorn of its right to deal with its own commerce in its own way, while other nations using the canal in competition with American commerce enjoy that right and power unimpaired." The British protest was renewed, however, with the intimation that arbitration would be sought if no satisfactory settlement could be reached otherwise.—Late in July an extradition treaty was signed between the United States and **Honduras**.—In view of the outbreak of revolution in **Nicaragua** (see *infra*, p. 752) and at the request of President Diaz, American marines were landed near Managua on August 3 for the protection of American citizens; a few days later they assisted in the defence of the city. Alarming reports led President Taft to order a regiment of infantry to Nicaragua, and then, countermanding this order, to reinforce the marines already there, raising their number to 2500. Senator Bacon sharply criticized this policy, asserting that the navy was being used to accomplish indirectly the purposes of the loan treaty which the Senate had failed to ratify (see last RECORD, p. 355). In a note presented to the Nicaraguan government, and also placed in the hands of rebel leaders, the United States defined its objects as being the defence of

the American legation, the protection of American life and property and the safeguarding of travel. The restoration of the "corrupt and barbarous" conditions which prevailed under Zelaya would not be tolerated. In October American marines had several engagements with the rebels, on one occasion killing about one hundred and wounding twice that number.—In July the government of **Costa Rica** requested the United States to lend the services of Colonel Goethals and his Panama canal staff to devise plans for the construction of harbors and forts on the Pacific coast.—On June 6 a convention was signed providing for a parcels post between the United States and **Panama**. The July elections, upon the request of the president and other officials of Panama, were supervised by a board consisting of the American minister, Colonel Goethals, and Colonel Green, commander of the forces in the canal zone.—The situation in eastern **Cuba**, growing out of the negro insurrection (see *infra*, p. 752), was regarded as so acute in May that 700 marines were despatched to Guantanamo and a fleet of nine war vessels with additional marines was assembled at Key West. President Taft informed President Gomez that this course was not taken with any purpose of intervention, but merely to ensure prompt action if it should become necessary to protect American interests. In reply the Cuban president admitted the right of the United States to land troops, but asserted his firm intention and ability to suppress the revolt. On July 25 the marines were ordered home. In August American claims aggregating \$557,000 were pressed upon Cuba for immediate settlement. The American *chargé d'affaires*, having insisted upon a cash payment, was assaulted by a Cuban reporter; the magistrate at first discharged the reporter, but afterwards sentenced him when the United States government had protested. Official apologies were cabled to President Taft. In August the United States made objections to an Employers' Liability law which would have given a monopoly of the insurance business to a Cuban company, to the detriment of the American insurance companies doing business in the island.—In **Santo Domingo**, where the customs service has been supervised by representatives of the United States government for more than four years, 750 American marines were landed in October to protect the customs houses along the Haytian frontier, which had been seized by revolutionists.—In response to a note from the American government in July, **Ecuador** paid part of the sum long due for the transporting of troops over an American-owned railroad and expressed willingness to have the amount still due determined by arbitration.—In the report of Sir Roger Casement, submitted to Sir Edward Grey in January, 1911, and made public in August, 1912, it appeared that under the régime of the Peruvian Amazon Company, Ltd., an English concern, the Indians in the **Putumayo** rubber district of eastern **Peru** were being treated with inhuman cruelty. A number of British journals demanded that the Monroe doctrine be applied to stop the outrages, and an investigating commission was appointed by the United States. The attempt on the part of the United

States to exert its friendly influence to promote reforms in the Putumayo plantations elicited from Peru, through its minister at Washington, a statement that the atrocities complained of had been committed years ago and that whenever such crimes now occurred the guilty were punished. In October the Peruvian Congress approved a resolution protesting against the attitude of the United States.—The United States, responding in May to a request of the Chilean government, agreed to send sanitary experts to deal with a yellow-fever epidemic in one of the ports of **Chile**.—In a report which President Taft transmitted to the Senate on May 1, Secretary Knox declared that there were no papers on file in the state department which would give color to the rumors of Japanese schemes in Magdalen Bay (see last RECORD, p. 355). The Senate committee on foreign relations, however, considered that the circumstances justified “an expression of the view of the Senate regarding this and similar cases.” With this purpose in view a resolution was passed extending the principle of the **Monroe doctrine** to the possession by foreign corporations of territory on the American continent suitable for conversion into military or naval bases, whenever the corporations have “such a relation to another government not American as to give that government practical power of control.” The vote upon this resolution was 51 to 4, the dissentients wishing to have the language made more definite.—A treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation was signed by representatives of **Cuba** and **Peru** on April 26.—The boundary between **Haiti** and the **Dominican Republic** became the subject of a dispute in August.

II. THE UNITED STATES

THE ADMINISTRATION.—In May the **secretary of war** reported plans for the creation of fifteen flying squadrons of military aeroplanes, with eight machines in each, and the establishment of five training schools.—On June 14 the **secretary of commerce and labor** approved new regulations which require every ocean steamer entering American ports to provide life-boat accommodation for each passenger and member of the crew.—Orders were issued by the **secretary of the interior** on September 13 for the cancellation of the Cunningham claims to coal lands in Alaska (see RECORD of December, 1911, p. 741).—The investigation into **customs frauds** at the port of Philadelphia was dropped in consideration of the payment by the sugar companies of the full shortage, \$250,000. On August 22 President Taft appointed a committee of government officials to investigate the board of general appraisers and to ascertain if there had been “neglect of duty, malfeasance in office or inefficiency.”—In July precautions were taken at all the Atlantic and Gulf ports, notably at Key West and New Orleans, to prevent the admission of the **bubonic plague** from the West Indies.—Among the **appointments** made by the president were: W. M. Bullitt as solicitor general; Luther Conant, Jr., as commissioner of corporations, in the room of Herbert Knox Smith, who resigned be-

cause of his sympathy with Mr. Roosevelt in the presidential campaign; Jacob Gould Schurman as minister to Greece; Dr. C. L. Alsberg, chemical biologist in the bureau of plant industry, as chief of the bureau of chemistry, in the room of Dr. H. W. Wiley (see last RECORD, p. 356); and Secretary Knox as special ambassador to attend the funeral of the Japanese emperor. On July 3 A. Piatt Andrew resigned as assistant secretary of the treasury, at the same time publishing letters in which he questioned the efficiency of Secretary McVeagh.

CONGRESS.—The first regular session of the sixty-second Congress continued till August 26. Either through the action of the Senate or the veto of the president all efforts to revise particular schedules of the **tariff** failed. For the House Free Sugar Bill (see last RECORD, p. 357) the Senate substituted a new measure, providing for a moderate reduction of duties and certain technical changes (as in the color standard). No agreement was reached in conference; and with the Sugar Bill died its companion measure, the Excise Tax Bill. For the House Wool Bill (see last RECORD, p. 358), the Senate substituted the same bill which President Taft had vetoed a year before (see RECORD of December, 1911, p. 743); and as its main provisions were adhered to in the conference report, which was adopted by both houses, the president took the same course again, asserting that the recommendations of the tariff board had not been followed. In the House the bill was passed over the veto, on August 13, by a vote of 174 to 80, twenty-one Republicans joining with the Democrats; in the Senate it failed, 39 to 36. Similarly the bill revising the metal schedules, having been vetoed on the ground that it provided no protection for American industries, passed the House by more than the necessary two-thirds, but failed in the Senate on August 16. The House Cotton Bill, reducing duties approximately by twenty per cent, was carried through the Senate by a combination of Democrats and Progressive Republicans, only to be vetoed by the president. The bill revising the chemical schedule (see last RECORD, p. 357) was rejected by the Senate.—In May Congress initiated a constitutional amendment for the **direct election of Senators**. It passed the House by a vote of 237 to 39, notwithstanding a provision permitting federal control of the elections (see RECORD of December, 1911, p. 744).—An act entrusting the administration of the **Panama canal** zone to a governor with large appointing power, and allowing the president to fix and alter the canal tolls, contains some very important provisions. One of these, which frees vessels engaged in the American coastwise trade from the payment of tolls, has raised a controversy with Great Britain over the interpretation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty (see *supra*, p. 734); another gives the Interstate Commerce Commission a general authority over the relation of rail and water carriers, even to the extent of denying the use of the canal to ship lines financially affiliated with railroads when such affiliation appears to restrain competition; and a third admits foreign-built, American-owned vessels to American registry in the foreign trade and

removes the duties from materials of foreign production which may be necessary to the construction or repair of vessels built in the United States.—In August provision was made for a **parcels post** over city and rural delivery routes, the rate (five cents for the first pound and one cent for each additional pound) increasing with distance through eight zones and the maximum weight being fixed at eleven pounds. Weights, zone distances and rates may, however, be modified by the postmaster-general with the consent and under the supervision of the Interstate Commerce Commission.—A modified Pension Bill (see last RECORD, p. 358), which, it is said, will add \$25,000,000 annually to the pension roll, became law in May.—In August, by twice vetoing the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation Bill, the president forced Congress to eliminate a provision which would have established a seven-year tenure for civil servants and another provision which would have abolished the Commerce Court.—The president also vetoed the **Army** Appropriation Bill on June 17. In this way he succeeded in preventing the reduction of the cavalry establishment and the removal of General Wood, the chief of staff. Congress insisted, however, upon extending the term of enlistment to seven years, four with the colors and three with the reserve, and in reducing the size of the general staff.—In August Congress passed the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill without providing funds for the continuation of the **tariff board**, which had been formed under the Payne-Aldrich Act of 1909.—A sharp difference arose over the Naval Appropriation Bill, the Senate insisting on two new **battleships**, the House on none; but the Democratic caucus finally agreed to compromise on one battleship costing not more than \$15,000,000.—In the Navy Bill the eight-hour day for government work was made to apply to government contracts. Congress also provided for a commission on **industrial relations** to investigate the relations between capital and labor. A Workmen's Compensation Bill, based on the German system, and a bill regulating the issue of injunctions and trials for indirect contempt of court failed to pass both houses.—Congress appropriated \$500,000 to carry on the work of a joint commission of both houses, which is to study the country roads problem, experiment with methods of road improvement and determine whether the national government should participate in the building of such roads.—On July 13, in face of a committee report which maintained that his election had not been secured through corruption, the Senate unseated **William Lorimer** of Illinois, by a vote of 55 to 28 (see last RECORD, p. 358).—On August 12, by a partisan vote, the House unseated Theron Catlin of Missouri, because of excessive expenditures in connection with his election.—In August a committee of the House, charged with the investigation of the American Steel Corporation, made a report suggesting legislation for the control of combinations. The "money trust" was investigated by another House committee; and Senate committees conducted inquiries regarding campaign contributions, the sinking of the steamer "Titanic" and the influence of American capital upon the revolution in Mexico (see *supra*, p. 734).

THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY.—Early in June the House of Representatives directed an inquiry into the conduct of Cornelius H. Hanford, federal district judge in Seattle, Washington, who was charged with “a long series of corrupt and unlawful decisions” (including the cancellation of a citizen’s naturalization papers on the ground of his being a socialist) and with “being an habitual drunkard.” On July 22 he telegraphed his resignation. When this was accepted by the president, proceedings ended.—In July the House of Representatives adopted and presented to the Senate articles of impeachment against Judge Robert W. Archbald of the Commerce Court (see last RECORD, p. 358). The charges relate generally to business transactions with railroad companies at times when the railroads were litigants before the Commerce Court or the Interstate Commerce Commission, and specifically to his attempt, by misuse of his influence as a judge, to lease a certain culm bank from the Lehigh Valley Railroad. Judge Archbald made his answer before the Senate, organized as a court of impeachment, on July 29.—Among the more important decisions of the **Supreme Court** were the following. An annual municipal charge for each pole and each mile of underground wire, which has been paid for many years without complaint, is not a denial of **due process** of law (*Western Union Telegraph Company v. City of Richmond*, 32 S. C. R. 449). The order of a state railroad commission requiring trackage connections between competing railroads, without evidence of inadequate service or public complaint or testimony as to freight or volume of business or public revenue, is insufficient to show public necessity under the due-process clause. (*State v. Fairchild*, 32 S. C. R. 535.) To exact double liability and attorneys’ fees from a railroad which refuses to pay within thirty days an excessive indemnity for killing live stock is to take property without due process of law (*St. Louis, I. M. and S. R. Company v. Wynne*, 32 S. C. R. 493). Proceedings resulting in the deportation of an alien are not wanting in due process of law on the ground that she had no counsel, provided that the examination was within statutory authority and that she had counsel before the proceedings closed; nor is due process of law denied by the lack of power to compel the attendance of witnesses (*Low Wah Suey v. Backus*, 32 S. C. R. 734). The enforcement of a municipal ordinance fixing telephone rates should not be enjoined as confiscatory before giving the ordinance a trial to show its actual effect (*City of Louisville v. Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Company*, 32 S. C. R. 741). An ordinance forbidding the keeping of billiard tables for hire in hotels having less than twenty-five bedrooms comes within the **police power** of the state and does not deny equal protection of the laws; and the validity of such a discrimination in favor of larger hotels can be assailed only by the keepers of the smaller hotels (*Murphy v. People of the State of California*, 32 S. C. R. 697). The requirement that the names and percentages of diluents shall be stated on labels does not, as applied to sales by importers in original packages, amount to an unconstitutional regula-

tion of **interstate commerce**; and only those injuriously affected by the discriminatory features of a state statute can attack its validity as denying equal protection of the laws (*Standard Stock Food Company v. Wright*, 32 S. C. R. 784). A reduction in the interstate sales of a non-resident manufacturer, by reason of a state registration and inspection law affecting the right of an importing purchaser to sell in original packages, gives him standing to challenge the validity of such an act as an unconstitutional regulation of interstate commerce (*Savage v. Jones*, 32 S. C. R. 715). Action on the part of a state railroad commission, establishing a freight rate on coal billed from fields within the state to ports of the state, and making this rate applicable to coal placed on vessels at those ports for carriage without the state, is an unconstitutional attempt to regulate interstate commerce (*Railroad Commission of Ohio v. Worthington*, 32 S. C. R. 653). The reservation in the Oklahoma Enabling Act of the authority of Congress to legislate as to the Indians within the state lies within the power given to Congress to regulate commerce with the Indian tribes (*Ex parte Webb*, 32 S. C. R. 769).

STATE AFFAIRS.—In October President Taft addressed letters to all the **governors** inviting them, on the occasion of their annual conference in Washington, to discuss with him plans for a coöperative credit system which would reduce the interest on loans made to farmers for productive enterprises. He commended the Massachusetts law which provides for the incorporation of agricultural unions.—The **sixteenth amendment** to the federal Constitution, authorizing the levy of an income tax without apportionment, was ratified by the Louisiana and Minnesota legislatures in June. Of the 36 state votes necessary for its adoption it has obtained 34.—The **seventeenth amendment** to the Constitution, providing for the direct election of United States senators (see *supra*, p. 737), has already been ratified by two legislatures, those of Massachusetts and Montana.—On June 6 the supreme court of **Illinois** held that the common-law doctrine of assumption of risk in labor-accident cases had been displaced by the new statute regarding labor appliances.—On July 5 the supreme court of **Indiana** declared unconstitutional a constitution which had been adopted by the legislature. Late in October the governor sent three companies of militia to the race track near Valparaiso and prevented the holding of races because of the gambling which had been prevalent there. The owners of the track have brought suit against the state for \$100,000 damages.—In the session of the **Maryland** legislature which closed in June, laws were passed respecting the hours of labor for women and children, workingmen's compensation, occupational diseases and loan sharks.—On June 5 a Minimum Wage Bill was signed by Governor Foss of **Massachusetts**. It establishes a commission with power to organize wage boards in any industry in which it shall appear that the wages received by women are insufficient to supply necessities and to support them in health; but the authority of the wage boards is limited to recommending a wage scale and publishing the names of employers who

fail to adopt it.—The **New Hampshire** constitutional convention adjourned on June 22, having manifested throughout its deliberations a very conservative spirit. It rejected proposals for woman suffrage, home rule for cities, the short ballot, and the initiative, referendum and recall. It did, however, adopt an amendment permitting the legislature to impose a direct tax upon the incomes of public-service corporations.—A commission appointed by the legislature of **New York** to study food prices and market facilities made an important report in August. It found that distribution in New York city added forty per cent to the cost of foodstuffs, and it suggested that municipalities be allowed to provide a department of markets which should have control over all sanitary and economic questions affecting the food supply. On October 4 the court of appeals held that a provision of the election law requiring 1500 signatures for county offices and 800 for assemblymen on independent nomination papers was unconstitutional, and that the last preceding law which fixed the number of signatures must control.—Senator Huffman, the third member of the **Ohio** legislature to be convicted of accepting bribes (see last RECORD, p. 360), was sentenced in July to three years' imprisonment. The proposals of the constitutional convention (see last RECORD, p. 360) were submitted to the people on September 3. Eight proposals, including woman suffrage, were rejected; the others were adopted. The new constitution takes advanced ground respecting industrial and labor questions, popular control of government and judicial procedure. The legislature is empowered to regulate the hours of labor and to establish a minimum wage, workingmen's compensation and state insurance; provision is made for the direct primary, the initiative and referendum and municipal home rule; an act of the legislature may be held unconstitutional by the supreme court only when all but one of the judges concur or when the concurring opinions of the majority uphold the decision of the court below.—During the campaign before the primaries in **South Carolina** Governor Blease was charged with accepting bribes for pardoning criminals, blocking railroad legislation and conniving at the illicit sale of liquor. He was, however, renominated. Afterwards the Democratic state committee claimed to have found evidence of wide-spread corruption in the primary election.—On October 2, for the second time in the history of **Vermont**, the choice of governor was thrown into the legislature. Albert M. Fletcher, Republican, was chosen.—On May 14 the supreme court of **Wisconsin** held unconstitutional a law permitting cities to legislate on all matters not prohibited by the constitution or by the general laws. The insurance department announced, late in October, that arrangements had been completed for the sale of insurance policies by the state.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.—Among the cities that have adopted **commission government** since the last RECORD are St. Paul and New Orleans. Of more than 200 cities now trying the new system these are much the largest.—In July Judge Swayze discharged the grand jury which had been investigating **municipal corruption** in Jersey City, criticizing it severely for

its failure to return indictments. In Atlantic City four members of the council confessed that they had taken bribes for the passage of an ordinance. In Detroit fourteen members of the council, including the president and secretary, were charged with accepting bribes in connection with the passage of a bill affecting a railroad company. In July the system of police graft was once more brought to public attention in New York by the murder of a well-known gambler who had threatened to reveal the secrets of police extortion. A lieutenant by the name of Becker, who had for some months been entrusted with the suppression of vicious resorts and was alleged to have formed a partnership with the dead gambler, was indicted for instigating the murder. He was found guilty on October 25. A committee of the board of aldermen had meantime undertaken an investigation of the department. In Pittsburgh, following exposures by the Voters' League, proceedings were brought for the impeachment of three heads of departments.—In August three primary election judges were sentenced to fines and imprisonment in **Baltimore** for making fraudulent returns.—The **Chicago** city council approved the building of a subway system with four main lines at a cost of more than \$130,000,000.—The regular parties suffered a remarkable defeat in **Denver**, Colorado, in May, when H. J. Arnold was elected mayor on the "citizens" ticket. Judge Lindsey was reelected by a large majority in spite of a bi-partisan combination.—As the result of the rioting that attended a strike of street railway men, the council of **Duluth**, Minnesota, determined on September 26 to acquire the railway system for the city.—On May 24 plans for a large extension of the **New York** subway system were approved. The tentative budget for the city, as announced late in October, calls for an expenditure of \$195,000,000. The gross funded debt of the city is more than \$1,000,000,000.—In conformity with a decision of the supreme court, in July, the Socialist administration of **Schenectady**, New York, was compelled to dispose of an ice plant which the city charter did not empower it to maintain.—On May 27 amendments to the charter of **Seattle**, Washington, were submitted to popular vote. Those providing for the single tax, a municipal-welfare bureau, a municipal newspaper, preferential voting and the abolition of the mayor's veto were defeated. On the other hand a large majority favored municipal ownership of the telephone service.

THE NATIONAL PARTY CONVENTIONS.—The rivalry between President Taft and Colonel Roosevelt, which had become increasingly bitter as the primary campaign advanced, finally led to the disruption of the **Republican** convention and the formation of a new national party. Most of the delegates indirectly chosen favored President Taft; most of those directly chosen favored Colonel Roosevelt, who, in the presidential preference tests held in twelve states, received an aggregate of 1,179,405 votes as against 758,107 for Taft. Control of the convention, which met at Chicago on June 18, depended upon the settlement of 254 contests. When the national committee decided to place only 19 of his contestants

on the temporary roll, Roosevelt declared: "It is a fight against theft, and the thieves will not win." The two factions measured their strength in the selection of the temporary chairman; and Senator Root, the regular nominee, won with 558 votes, the nominee of the opposition, Governor McGovern, receiving 502. A motion to place 92 Roosevelt contestants on the temporary roll was beaten by very much the same vote. The reports of the committee on credentials Roosevelt denounced as robbery; he expressed the hope that, since the convention represented nothing but successful fraud, his followers would take no active part in it. Accordingly 343 delegates refrained from voting when the platform was adopted. The only candidates placed in nomination were President Taft and Senator La Follette. Taft received 561 votes, Roosevelt 107, La Follette 41, Cummins 17, Hughes 2; 344 did not vote. Vice-President Sherman was renominated, receiving 597 votes on the first ballot.—The Roosevelt delegates then seceded to another hall, declared by resolution that the will of the people had been fraudulently defeated, and nominated Theodore Roosevelt as the candidate of "our party." The nomination was accepted on condition that a convention should be held later and an appeal made on progressive principles both to Democrats and to Republicans. This convention of the **National Progressive** party met in Chicago on August 5. The chairman, ex-Senator Beveridge, declared that the new party opposed to savage individualism a broader liberty, a fuller justice and a social brotherhood. Colonel Roosevelt, who was greeted with extraordinary enthusiasm, made his confession of faith in an address of 20,000 words, denouncing the old parties for their subjection to "privilege" and bosses as well as for their failure to face new issues. His principles were embodied in the platform. He was nominated for president and Governor Hiram Johnson of California for vice-president, both by acclamation.—When the **Democratic** convention opened at Baltimore, on June 25, the radical and conservative wings of the party fought for control. Mr. Bryan strenuously opposed the choice of Alton B. Parker as temporary chairman, characterizing him as a conspicuous representative of the reactionary element within the party; but, being nominated to oppose Parker, he was beaten by a vote of 578 to 510. He was successful, however, in securing the choice of a progressive as permanent chairman and the adoption of a resolution that no one should be nominated who was under obligations to Wall-Street interests. He also persuaded the convention to nominate the candidates before adopting a platform. By a vote of 565 to 495 the unit rule was abolished in the case of delegates who had been elected by districts under state primary laws. On the first ballot Mr. Clark, speaker of the House of Representatives, had 441 votes; Governor Wilson of New Jersey, 324; Governor Harmon of Ohio, 148; Congressman Underwood, 117; Governor Marshall of Indiana, 31; Mr. Bryan, 1. It was not until the forty-sixth ballot, on July 2, that Governor Wilson secured the necessary two-thirds. His success was largely

due to Bryan's declaration on July 1 that he would withhold his vote from Clark as long as the Tammany-controlled New York delegation supported that candidate. Governor Marshall was nominated for the vice-presidency.—Only three **minor** parties put national tickets in the field. At Indianapolis, on May 17, the Socialist party nominated Eugene V. Debs and Emil Seidel. At Atlantic City, on July 12, the Prohibition party nominated Eugene W. Chafin and Aaron S. Watkins. The Socialist Labor party nominated Arthur E. Reimer and August Gillhaus.

THE PLATFORMS.—In the Republican, Democratic and Progressive platforms similar declarations were made in favor of securing publicity for campaign contributions, establishing a parcels post, developing waterways with national assistance and maintaining an adequate navy; but the Progressives also urged international agreement for the limitation of naval forces and peaceful means for the settlement of international disputes. All three endorsed the conservation of natural resources and the merit system in the civil service.—With respect to the **tariff** the Republicans, insisting on the adequate protection of American industries, proposed that readjustments in the duties should be made from time to time on the basis of data gathered by an expert commission; the Progressives took the same position, except that they demanded the immediate downward revision of excessive duties and laid emphasis upon the rights of the consumer and of labor; the Democrats, holding the protective tariff unconstitutional, advocated the abolition of protective duties by legislation which "will not injure or destroy legitimate business."—With respect to the control of **trusts** the Republicans urged the enactment of laws which would define as crimes those acts which uniformly mark attempts to restrain or monopolize trade and the assignment to an administrative board of some regulative functions now exercised by the courts; the Progressives would empower such a commission to enforce complete publicity and to attack unfair competition, false capitalization and special privilege; the Democrats would vigorously enforce both the civil and criminal provisions of the Sherman Act and pass supplementary laws to give it more definiteness.—With respect to the **courts** all three parties wished to reform legal procedure and judicial methods; but while the Republicans would uphold the authority and integrity of the courts and protect property and individual rights, the other parties advocated placing limitations upon the use of injunctions and providing trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt; and the Progressives further urged submission to popular vote of statutes declared invalid under state constitutions (popularly known as the "recall" of decisions) and review by the United States Supreme Court of decisions of the highest state courts pronouncing statutes invalid under the federal Constitution.—With respect to **banking** the Republicans favored measures that would prevent the recurrence of money panics and financial disturbances; the Progressives, denouncing the Aldrich plan, declared that the issuing of currency was fundamentally a government function; the Democrats, also opposing the Aldrich plan, wished to have a

systematic revision of the banking laws.—Democrats and Progressives agreed in urging the ratification of the pending constitutional amendments for the levy of an income tax and for the direct election of federal senators, the granting of a regular territorial government to Alaska, a return to the rule of the people and a dissolution of the alliance between corrupt business and corrupt politics, the exclusion of railroad-owned ships from the **Panama canal** and the admission of American coastwise ships without payment of tolls, the physical valuation of railroads, and the extension of the direct primary and the presidential preference vote.—The Democrats also urged a rigid respect for **state rights**, a single term for the president, independence for the Philippines as soon as a stable government should be established, and the union and strengthening of the government health agencies.—The Progressives recommended in their platform **woman suffrage**, more attention to the welfare of immigrants, a federal department of labor, a graduated inheritance tax, new patent laws to curb monopolies and the bringing under effective **national jurisdiction** of those problems which have expanded beyond the reach of the individual states. Believing that the people should establish and maintain equal opportunity and industrial justice and that the public welfare should be set in the first place, they promised to provide a more easy and expeditious **amending process** for the Constitution, “so as to adapt it progressively to the changing needs of the people.” Their proposals with respect to the **laboring class** included minimum safety and health standards, prohibition of child labor and night work for women, minimum-wage standards for women, a system of social insurance, standards of compensation for death or injury in industries, and much else. They specifically appealed for support to members of all parties.—In his **speech of acceptance** on August 1, President Taft declared that there were two fundamental issues in the campaign: first, whether representative government and an independent judiciary were to be maintained; and second, whether the legitimate use of capital should be allowed. Governor Wilson, in his speech of acceptance on August 7, laid emphasis upon tariff and trust questions, saying that the tariff should not be reduced in such a way as to disturb the foundations of business “too radically or suddenly,” and that, while unjust practices should be suppressed, business done on a great scale was not necessarily dangerous.

THE CAMPAIGN AND THE ELECTIONS.—Charles D. Hilles, secretary to the president, was chosen as chairman of the Republican national committee; William F. McCombs acted in the same capacity for the Democrats; Senator Dixon, of Montana, for the Progressives. The direction of the Democratic campaign was placed in the hands of Mr. McCombs and a committee of fourteen, virtually named by Governor Wilson, six of whom were not members of the national committee.—The desire of the Progressive party to break the “solid South” and to attract Democratic voters was shown in Colonel Roosevelt’s attitude towards the **negroes**. He announced that the new party could not be built up in the

South "by relying on and appealing to negroes"; and in the settlement of contests between southern delegates the Progressive national convention acted upon this principle. In a speaking tour through the southern states Colonel Roosevelt was well received.—A peculiar feature of the campaign was the prominent part taken by **women**, especially in the interest of the Progressives. Miss Jane Addams seconded the nomination of Roosevelt at Chicago. There were numerous women delegates in the Progressive national and state conventions, this being due partly to the stress which the party laid on social welfare and partly to its endorsement of woman suffrage.—Much attention was given to the subject of **campaign contributions**. A Senate committee investigated earlier campaigns from this point of view, endeavoring particularly to discover the sources from which the Republican funds were derived in 1904 and 1908. The fact that Mr. G. W. Perkins was active in the organizing of the Progressive party and that he subscribed heavily to its support was used by opponents to indicate that Colonel Roosevelt was over-friendly to the Steel Corporation. According to the announcements before election day the parties received the following total contributions: Republicans, \$591,032; Democrats, \$678,364; Progressives, \$304,116. More than a million and a half, however, was spent by the various candidates in the pre-convention primaries.—Both Governor Wilson and Colonel Roosevelt traveled through the country, delivering many speeches; but President Taft, who had followed the same course in the primary campaign, did very little speech-making afterwards.—In Milwaukee, on October 14, Mr. Roosevelt was shot in the breast by a fanatic, but in spite of the wound he spoke for an hour and a half at a mass-meeting afterwards. Returning to New York, after a few days in a Chicago hospital, he was able to deliver addresses at the close of the month.—Vice-President Sherman died on October 30; but no action was taken by the national committee to fill the vacancy on the Republican ticket.—Democratic success in the **elections**, though ensured by the disruption of the Republican party, was more complete than had been generally anticipated. At the close of this *RECORD* it appeared that President Taft had carried only two states, Utah and Vermont, with eight electoral votes; that Roosevelt had carried California (doubtful), Michigan, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Washington, with 90 electoral votes; and that Wilson, accordingly would receive at least 433 votes in the electoral college. His popular plurality was apparently more than two millions. A comparison of the returns of 1908 and 1912 indicates that, although in the North the Progressive party attracted a small percentage of Democratic votes, its appeal to the South had little effect. The sixty-third Congress will be Democratic. Only 124 Republicans and 12 Progressives were elected to the House of Representatives; and the Democrats secured control of so many states previously Republican as to make it almost certain that they will have a majority in the Senate.

THE TRUST PROBLEM AND THE RAILROADS.—On June 7 the United States Supreme Court unanimously reversed the Commerce Court in several cases, holding that the power which the latter had arrogated to itself in reviewing decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission on questions of fact would virtually “overthrow the entire system which had arisen from the adoption and enforcement of the act to regulate commerce.” Congress also believed the conduct of the court destructive of the previous well-established authority of the commission and attempted unsuccessfully to abolish it by legislation (see *supra*, p. 738).—On July 14 the Interstate Commerce Commission published the results of its investigation into the business of the thirteen largest **express companies** in the country and ordered radical reductions in rates and changes in methods. The reduction in rates approximates fifteen per cent and particularly affects small parcels under twelve pounds; on heavy packages of 100 pounds or more the rates were not found excessive. The new system of fixing charges divides the country into 950 blocks of about 50 miles square, the rate from any express station in one block to any express station in another being the same. The companies are now ordered to unite in giving through direct service by the shortest route. They have acquiesced in all the proposed changes except those establishing the new rates.—On December 31 the commission suspended until the end of December the proposed increase in **railway rates** on freight from eastern points to the Pacific and on lumber from the Southern states to Canada; and on October 21 it suspended until April 29 regulations which would further restrict the size and weight of personal baggage. On June 18 it began an investigation into the alleged monopoly in the transportation of anthracite coal.—Prosecutions under the **Sherman Act** continued to be numerous. On June 13 the circuit court at Wilmington, Delaware, ordered the dissolution of the so-called “powder trust.” Faced with a suit, which was commenced on May 16, the Aluminum Company of America agreed with the government upon a lawful plan of reorganization. In the face of indictments for criminal violation of the law the American Packing Company, the “beef trust,” voluntarily dissolved on July 19, subject to the approval of the federal government. Eight wall-paper manufacturers, defendants in the government’s suit against their alleged trust, were acquitted on May 24. On August 16 the government began proceedings for the dissolution of the motion-picture combination, which distributes between two and three million feet of pictures each week; the suit is an important one as involving the relation of the patent laws to the Sherman Act. On May 6 the government began its suit to dissolve the United States **Steel Corporation** by attempting to prove that, from its inception in 1899 until a year ago, the American Steel and Wire Company, one of the largest subsidiaries, was a party to pools, understandings and agreements to restrain trade. On August 29, charging conspiracy to destroy the business of the Pierce-Fordyce Oil Association of Texas, the federal grand jury at Dallas, Texas,

returned indictments against the **Standard Oil Company** of New Jersey and that of New York, as well as against seven individuals. This was the first action taken by the government against the oil trust since it had been dissolved by law into its thirty-three component parts. Somewhat later the leading Standard Oil men began proceedings in the state of Missouri for the purpose of maintaining their control over the Waters-Pierce Company in spite of the dissolution. On November 2, however, they found it advisable to drop the proceedings and to yield control to Colonel Pierce by selling him some of the stock which they held.—A consignment of coffee which belonged to the Brazilian state of Sao Paulo being held in a New York warehouse for the purpose of influencing the price, the United States attorney-general brought suit under the Sherman Act to force the coffee into the market. The court denied his application; and the secretary of state advised the withdrawal of the suit because of possible complications with Brazil.—Three subordinate railroads in the New York Central system were fined on May 7 by the federal court at Chicago for favoring certain theatrical companies in selling transportation.—On September 27 the federal court at Springfield, Illinois, held that the state law providing for a two-cent railway fare was unconstitutional.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.—On October 11 the United States district court at Hartford awarded \$80,000 damages (which will be trebled under the Sherman Act) to the plaintiff in the famous Danbury Hatters case. The litigation has continued nine years, having gone twice to the circuit court of appeals and once to the Supreme Court (see RECORD of June, 1911, p. 366).—In the contempt proceedings growing out of the **boycott** of the Bucks Stove Company (see RECORD of December, 1911, p. 754) the supreme court of the District of Columbia on June 24 sentenced Samuel Gompers to one year in prison, Frank Morrison to nine and John Mitchell to six months. An appeal has been taken to the United States Supreme Court. On October 27 more than 20,000 members of the building-trades unions marched through the streets of New York and held a meeting, addressed by Samuel Gompers, to protest against the attitude of the local courts towards the boycott.—On August 17 Clarence S. Darrow was acquitted on the charge of having bribed George Lockwood, a prospective juror in the McNamara case at Los Angeles (see last RECORD, p. 365). Two months later he was brought to trial on a second indictment charging him with the bribery of a juror named Bain. On October 1 forty-six labor men, charged with conspiracy to transport **dynamite** and nitro-glycerine on interstate passenger trains, were brought to trial at Indianapolis (see last RECORD, p. 365). According to the prosecution, it was at the Indianapolis headquarters of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers that the McNamaras and others matured their designs to destroy buildings under construction by non-union men. The selection of the jury occupied only thirteen hours. Ortie McManigal, who pleaded guilty, was identified by hotel clerks from various parts of the country as having regis-

tered at times when explosions occurred in the vicinity.—Ettor and Giovannitti, two leaders in the Industrial Workers of the World who had taken a prominent part in the **Lawrence strike** (see last RECORD, p. 365), were held in prison for eight months charged with complicity in the shooting of a woman during the strike. William D. Haywood, general organizer of the Industrial Workers of the World, was arrested in Boston on September 15 for urging a general nation-wide strike as a protest against their incarceration. Towards the end of the month sympathetic demonstrations were made by textile operatives in Lawrence, culminating in a one-day strike, with violent speeches and conflicts with the police. The imprisoned men were brought to trial in Salem on October 14; the threatened labor disturbances did not take place. On August 30 William M. Wood, president of the American Woolen Company, was indicted for conspiracy, the charge being that dynamite was “planted” for the purpose of discrediting the Lawrence strikers. The prosecution is supported by the confession of a member of the school board, who asserts that he received \$600 for his assistance. Another conspirator committed suicide after confessing.—The Industrial Workers of the World have taken a prominent part in other labor disturbances. In July, as the result of a conflict at Grabow, Louisiana, in which several non-union men were killed, nine persons were indicted for murder, but acquitted on November 2; at New Bedford, Massachusetts, two leaders were sentenced to a year's imprisonment for inciting to riot; at San Diego, in August, six leaders were found guilty of conspiracy, and Ben Reitman, companion of Emma Goldman, was driven from the city, tarred, feathered and branded.—In the middle of October a strike of **textile workers** occurred at Little Falls, New York. Several days later, having been refused a permit, Mayor Lunn of Schenectady and other Socialists persisted in addressing the strikers. They were arrested, but, after the proceedings against them had been reduced to a charge of misdemeanor, they were released on their own recognizances. Serious rioting occurred later. After being warned by the state administration that they should observe the constitutional guaranty of free speech, the local authorities permitted Mayor Lunn to deliver addresses.—In October 300 conductors and trainmen employed on the Georgia Railroad struck. After numerous acts of violence had been committed, the strikers agreed to submit their case to mediation under the Erdman Act. In May the engineers employed on fifty eastern **railroads** reached an agreement with the companies under which their demands were to be settled by an arbitration board of seven persons. At the same time the firemen asked for increases in wages which would aggregate \$25,000,000, but it was decided to postpone a decision in this matter until the arbitrators had settled the grievances of the engineers. Freight-handlers employed on western railroads struck on May 4, demanding higher wages and a Saturday half-holiday. Towards the end of June the strike appeared to be broken.—**Street railway** strikes occurred in Augusta, Georgia, where martial law had to be proclaimed in October; in Jacksonville, Florida, where the

militia had to be employed at the end of October; in Duluth, Minnesota, where there was serious rioting in December; and in Boston, where the company finally agreed on July 29 that there should be no discrimination between union and non-union men. In New York and Chicago the street-railway men were granted considerable increases in pay without resorting to a strike.—In September 10,000 **miners** struck in the collieries of the Lehigh Coal Company because the company refused to dismiss two non-union men. When these men withdrew, four weeks later, the strike ended. Bloodshed and violence marked the strike of 170,000 anthracite coal miners in Pennsylvania during April and May. On May 22 the men accepted a wage increase of ten per cent and returned to work. The price of coal advanced twenty-five cents a ton. In September serious rioting occurred in Utah while some six thousand copper miners were on strike. In October several thousand copper miners struck for higher wages at Ely, Nevada.—A strike of 10,000 **furriers** in New York city, after lasting twelve weeks, was settled on September 8, the employers conceding recognition of the union, an eight-hour day and a Saturday half-holiday throughout the year.—A strike of some four thousand **waiters** employed in the larger New York hotels began at the end of May and collapsed a month later. Similar strikes began in Washington on October 23 and in Buffalo on November 1.—The strike of pressmen and stereotypers employed on Chicago **newspapers** (see last RECORD, p. 366) continued through the month of May, but with diminishing hope of success. The men gradually returned to work in the early part of the next month.—Progress in the movement to restrict the hours of **female labor** was marked by decisions of the supreme courts of Washington and California, upholding the validity of eight-hour laws, and of the supreme court of Illinois, upholding a ten-hour law which applied to hotels, factories, telephone and telegraph companies. A ten-hour law has been passed by the Maryland legislature. On October 1 a fifty-four hour law became effective in the industries of New York state.—A Workman's Compensation Act went into effect in Illinois on May 1.

LYNCHING AND THE RACE PROBLEM.—For alleged **assaults** upon white women, negroes were lynched at Tyler, Texas, on May 25; at Tampa, Florida, on July 2; at Bakersfield, California, on September 21; and at Americus, Georgia, on October 5. In the first case, after the negro had confessed his crime, he was bound to a rail and burned to death on a pyre in the public square. On October 2 a negro who had confessed to an assault upon an old lady was lynched by fellow convicts in the state penitentiary at Rawlins, Wyoming, the convicts overpowering the guards and obtaining the keys but making no attempt to escape.—For acts of **violence** other than assaults upon women, negroes were lynched at Pinehurst, Georgia, on June 25; at Little Rock, Arkansas, on July 5; at Meridian, Mississippi, on August 5; at Detroit, Texas, on August 6; and at Columbus, Georgia, on August 13. In the first case the coroner's jury, ignoring evidence which appeared to fix the responsibility for the

lynching, returned a verdict of "death at the hands of persons unknown." A lynching was narrowly averted in Philadelphia, on September 21, when a negro, who was chasing several boys, stabbed and killed a policeman.—**Race riots** occurred at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, on July 28; at Plainville, Georgia, on July 29; and at Little Ferry, New Jersey, on July 30. At Plainville seven negroes were killed and eleven negroes and four whites wounded.

THE DEPENDENCIES.—In May Governor Forbes, visiting the United States, announced that free trade with this country had worked great improvement in the finances of the **Philippines**, the income now being sufficient to meet all expenditures and leave a balance for public improvements. The foreign trade of the island during the fiscal year 1912 showed an improvement of 25 per cent over that of 1911. The exports reached \$50,219,836 and the imports \$54,549,980, the value of each being nearly double the highest figure prior to the American occupation. The leading exports were copra, hemp, sugar and tobacco. In response to a request for a statement of expenditures on account of the Philippines, President Taft informed Congress in July that the islands "have been in no way a charge against the United States treasury," and that there was a balance in their favor on all items except the increased cost of the army and navy. Speaking at a dinner in New York, the president said that if the islands were abandoned as soon as contemplated in the bill before Congress (see last RECORD, p. 367) chaos would result and the work already accomplished be undone. In October an inter-island parcels post system was established, the maximum weight allowed being eleven pounds. A typhoon of great violence swept over the archipelago on October 16, causing the loss of a thousand lives and of property worth \$25,000,000. The area affected extends from Taclobau in the north to Surigao in the south. Serious damage was done to shipping in the chief harbor of Cebu.—In July there was a serious outbreak of bubonic plague in **Porto Rico**, most of the cases ending fatally. The disease appears to have been brought from Trinidad. Owing to the prompt measures taken, there were no additional cases in August. The foreign trade for the fiscal year 1912 was \$92,000,000, an increase of \$14,000,000 over the previous year.—Secretary Fisher visited **Hawaii** in September to investigate the charges brought against Governor W. F. Frear by Delegate Kalaniana'ole, to the effect that the governor was reactionary and over-friendly to the sugar interests. The investigation convinced Mr. Fisher that the charges were not well founded. A government botanist has discovered a large forest of rubber trees upon land owned by the government but leased to ranchmen.

III. LATIN AMERICA

MEXICO.—Supporters of the Madero government declared that Congress in its winter session would regard favorably the agrarian, financial, anti-peonage and factory legislation proposed by the cabinet.—**Revolutionary bands** under General Orozco continued their activity in the northern

provinces of Chihuahua and Durango. In June, the Chihuahuan legislature authorized a bond issue of \$1,000,000 to finance the revolution. Federal successes at Cantro-Cienagas on May 11, at Rellano on May 24, at Bachimbo on June 17 and south of Chihuahua on July 3 were followed by the restoration of federal control in the towns of Juarez and Chihuahua. A battle at Cuencame on October 28 was reported to have resulted in the defeat of the revolutionists.—The Zapatistas, a revolutionary force in the **south** (see last RECORD, p. 368) captured the town of Ixtapa and continued to terrorize that region by wrecking trains and raiding villages.—In October a new revolutionary movement under the leadership of General Felix Diaz, a nephew of ex-President Porfirio Diaz, rapidly spread along the **Gulf coast**, several towns falling into the hands of the revolutionists. A federal army under General Beltran, however, administered a crushing defeat to the rebels at Vera Cruz on October 23, and General Felix Diaz was captured and court-martialed.

CARIBBEAN AND CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES.—In May General Estenoz instigated a revolt of the negroes in Oriente, the easternmost province of **Cuba**. The ensuing guerilla warfare practically came to an end with the defeat and death of Estenoz on June 27. Following the suppression of the revolt, a lively political discussion arose, focused upon an alleged conspiracy to force the reelection of President Gomez. Señor Laredo Bru, secretary for the interior, was accused of unduly influencing the presidential campaign and tendered his resignation in October. The presidential election, held on November 1, was comparatively quiet. The Conservative candidate, General Mario Menocal, received a majority vote over Señor Zayas, the Liberal candidate.—The accidental ignition of ammunition stores caused the death of General Cincinnatus Leconte, president of **Haiti**. A joint session of the Senate and the Chamber named General Trancrede Auguste to succeed General Leconte.—A revolution in **Santo Domingo** led to intervention by the United States (see *supra* p. 735).—Dr. Porras, the opposition candidate, was elected president of **Panama** in July.—General Louis Mena, president-elect of **Nicaragua**, became impatient to enter office before the legally appointed time in 1913, lost his place in the ministry and started a revolution. On August 12 his attack on the capital, Managua, was repulsed with the aid of United States marines. On August 23, the revolutionists captured the city of Leon and massacred the garrison of 430 men. After losing the towns of Coyotepe and Massaya, the insurgents sued for peace (see *supra* pp. 734, 735).

SOUTH AMERICA.—A ministerial crisis in **Venezuela** brought about the resignation of the cabinet on April 30.—The new National Congress of **Ecuador**, which assembled at Guayaquil on August 10, elected Señor Morena to serve as head of the government until the inauguration of President-elect Leonidas Plaza.—The **Peruvian** cabinet resigned on August 1. On August 23, Señor Billinghurst was elected president of the republic. (For the Putumayo atrocities, see *supra*, pp. 735, 736).—The constitutional and

diplomatic committee of the **Brazilian** Senate reported a bill to the effect that the Union would repudiate debts contracted abroad by states or municipalities without the sanction of the National Congress. Threat of disorder in connection with the gubernatorial elections in the state of Para led to federal intervention in October.—Anarchy continued to prevail in **Paraguay** throughout the summer months (see RECORDS of December 1911, p. 757, and June, 1912, p. 368). It was reported that the provisional government was making headway against the insurgents. The news of a victory for the government forces at Asuncion was announced on May 13.—A ministerial crisis was created in **Chile** by an alliance of the Liberals with the Balmacedists. In the new ministry which was formed in August, Señor Guillermo Barros became minister of the interior and Señor Antonio Huneeus took the portfolio of foreign affairs. A second dreadnought was ordered by the Chilean government. French engineers claimed to have discovered large iron deposits in the province of Coquimbo.

IV. THE BRITISH EMPIRE

COMMISSIONS OF THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.—The Imperial **Defence Conference** was opened in London on July 16. In reply to the German army and navy acts, supplementary naval estimates calling for an expenditure of £990,000 were announced by Mr. Churchill, first lord of the Admiralty; and it was stated that the formation of six homogeneous battle-squadrons was planned. In speaking before the conference, Mr. Borden, the Canadian premier, vouched for the willingness of the Dominion to contribute three dreadnoughts at a cost of about \$30,000,000; at the same time, he averred, Canada desired a voice in imperial affairs. The Australian Commonwealth appropriated £5,215,000 for naval and military expenses. The New Zealand defence estimates were £456,000; and, although that Dominion had declined to send naval cadets for training to the Federal College, on the ground that it was not creating a local navy, a battle cruiser, the "New Zealand," was presented to the Admiralty. It was proposed that a minister of external affairs should alternate with the premier or the minister of war in representing New Zealand in the Imperial Defence Commission. The Defence Bill, passed by the South African House of Assembly, showed an increase of about £500,000 over the preceding year. By the new South African defence scheme, under which every citizen, in addition to completing a four-year training period in the citizen forces, would be liable to service until his sixtieth year, the United Kingdom was to be relieved of its expenditure for garrisons in South Africa.—It was announced that the Imperial **Trade Commission**, which was created under resolution xx of the Imperial Conference of 1911, and which held its first session on June 15, would visit Australia as soon as it had concluded its investigations in the United Kingdom. In August, Sir George Reid conferred with Mr. Foster, the Canadian minister of trade and commerce, regarding the proposed extension of preferential trade arrangements between Australia and Canada.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.—Several measures of importance were discussed in **parliament** prior to its summer vacation, which commenced on August 7. Of these the most prominent, the bill for the government of Ireland, popularly known as the Home Rule Bill (see last RECORD, p. 370), had passed second reading early in May and went into committee on June 11. Proposals to exclude the four Ulster counties from the operation of the measure, and to eliminate the provisions regarding an Irish Senate, were rejected. The Welsh Disestablishment Bill introduced in April (see last RECORD, p. 371) passed second reading. The Trade Unions Bill, which passed second reading early in August, would compel trade unions to take a ballot of their members on the question of expenditure of money for political purposes. A bill was introduced by Mr. Harold Baker to reform parliamentary suffrage by abolishing plural voting and university representation, and it was so worded that, with some important restrictions, women would be entitled to exercise the franchise. It was estimated that this bill would increase the electorate from eight to ten millions. Although the government was delaying consideration of the bill, probably in fear of protracted discussion of suffrage for women, the second reading was passed on July 12. A Government of India Act received the royal assent in August.—In June, Mr. Lloyd George announced that, of the **treasury surplus** of £6,500,000, five millions would be applied to the reduction of the national debt, one million would be set aside for the supplementary naval estimates, and a half-million would be loaned to Uganda and the East Africa Protectorate.—The summer months witnessed a vigorous **electoral campaign** on the part of the Unionist leaders. Lord Lansdowne defined the Unionist agrarian policy as insistence on a discriminating measure of state-aided purchase, rural banks, better housing and more effective agricultural education. It was claimed that the power of the Liberal ministry was declining: in the interval between December 10, 1910, and November 1, 1912, the Liberals had lost eight seats to the Unionists; even the famous Mid-Lothian constituency had turned Unionist. It was claimed further that the Insurance Act had alienated a large number of the supporters of the Liberal ministry, that the Welsh Disestablishment Bill would prove a still more costly measure, and that in the fight for the Home Rule Bill the Asquith ministry would meet its Waterloo.—The **Insurance Act** (see last RECORD, p. 369), which went into effect on July 15, encountered opposition in various quarters, notably among domestic servants and, far more, among the physicians, who refused to render their services at the rate of remuneration fixed by the act. Mr. Lloyd George was negotiating a compromise with the physicians in October. Frequent and vigorous mass-meetings called attention to the difficulties that beset the **Welsh Disestablishment Bill**. On June 12, 13,000 Anglican Welshmen met in Hyde Park, London, to hear speeches by Mr. Bonar Law and by the archbishops of Canterbury and York. The most violent attacks of the opposition were directed, however, against the proposed Home Rule

Bill. **Anti-home-rule** demonstrations were frequent in Ireland and in London during the summer. Sir Edward Carson addressed 1000 delegates from Ireland in Albert Hall on June 14. The Unionist clubs, which had lapsed into comparative inactivity after the home-rule agitation of 1893, rapidly revived and increased their membership, it was claimed, to 180,000. A series of extraordinary demonstrations began on September 18 in **Ulster**. A meeting at Enniskillen, attended by 30,000 ardent Orangemen, listened to eloquent speeches by Sir Edward Carson, Lord Erne and Lord Hugh Cecil, which expressed a spirit of uncompromising antagonism to the home-rule proposals. Anti-Catholic rioting took place at Belfast in the course of the demonstrations. The culmination of the ten-days agitation was Covenant day, September 28, when, in large cities all over the United Kingdom, mass meetings pledged support to the anti-home-rule fight, and in Ulster Hall, at Belfast, thousands of Orangemen signed a solemn covenant by which they bound themselves not to acknowledge a Dublin Parliament, and to resist, forcibly if necessary, any attempts to collect taxes imposed by such a body.—Despite the vigorous stand taken by Ulster, the ministry determined to rush the bill through the Commons as speedily as possible. After the reassembling of **Parliament** on October 7, a motion was introduced by the government to allocate thirty-four days for the consideration of the Home Rule Bill: twenty-five days for the committee stage, seven for the report stage and two for the third reading. The motion called out a storm of protest against “this combination of the guillotine and kangaroo closure”; but to the majority it seemed senseless to prolong debate in the House of Commons, inasmuch as the real struggle would come after the bill had been submitted to the Lords. A government amendment, providing for the election, after the first five years, of members of the Irish Senate according to proportional representation schemes, passed the Commons, on October 31, by a vote of 298 to 209. On November 5 a woman-suffrage amendment was defeated, 314 to 141.—A **by-election** at Hanley was the occasion of an altercation between the Liberals and their Laborite allies. In spite of their threat to withdraw all the Labor members from the House of Commons in case the Liberals contested the election, the Labor leaders took no action when the Liberals not only contested the seat but won it.—In May, the Admiralty, accompanied by Mr. Asquith, made a tour of the British fortifications in the Mediterranean. On June 14, Lord Loreburn was succeeded by Viscount Haldane as lord chancellor, Col. J. E. B. Seely took the portfolio of war, and Mr. H. J. Tennant became parliamentary under-secretary to the War Office. The Master of Elibank resigned his position as chief Liberal whip in August, in order to devote himself to commercial life; he was created a baron on August 16. Mr. Illingworth was appointed to fill the position thus left vacant.—Widespread sympathy was expressed at the death on August 20 of General Booth, commander of the Salvation Army.—The campaign of the militant **suffragists** continued throughout the period. Mrs. Pankhurst and Mr. and Mrs.

Pethwick-Lawrence were committed for nine months on a charge of conspiracy, but were released after a short time. The demolition of the windows of public and private buildings continued to be a favorite mode of demonstration. While speaking in the Theatre Royal, Dublin, on July 26, Mr. Asquith was assaulted, and an attempt was made to burn the theatre. Two suffragists were sentenced for twenty-five years as a result of their activity on this occasion, but they were subsequently released on license. In October, Mrs. Pankhurst declared a war against property as the only means of securing recognition of the rights of women. The Pethwick-Lawrences, hitherto among the most valued supporters of the movement, refused to take part in so violent a campaign.—On May 23, the national executive of the Transport Workers' Federation decided to call a **general strike of dock-laborers** for the "adjustment of grievances." The demands of the strikers included acceptance of the report of Sir Edward Clarke, the establishment of a joint board representing the various interests of the Thames and the Medway, the recognition of the Transport Workers' Federation and the reinstatement of all the strikers. A national strike was declared, June 10, and it was reported that 25,000 men ceased work. Serious stoppage of business resulted at Swansea in Wales and in London. The strike gradually diminished in effectiveness towards the end of June, and most of the strikers returned to work without having obtained material concessions.—The Trades Union Congress in September reaffirmed its adherence to a policy of political action.—On June 8, the Congress of the Chambers of Commerce passed a resolution in favor of imperial preference. On the same day, Lord Grey presided over a meeting of business men, at which it was decided to form a consultative council to encourage the growth of labor copartnership.—The spread of the foot-and-mouth disease in Ireland brought about a rigid cattle quarantine and closure of the cattle markets in the north of England.—It was reported that the government planned the erection of five high-power wireless stations forming a complete round-the-world wireless system, at a cost of £600,000.

CANADA.—During the latter half of the summer the premier of the **Dominion** government, Mr. Borden, was in Great Britain, attending sessions of the Imperial Defence Commission and advocating in numerous speeches participation by the colonies in the control of imperial affairs. Sir Wilfred Laurier, the Liberal leader, conducted a mildly anti-militaristic campaign in Canada during the summer. In October the Nationalists were still demanding a *plébiscite* on the question of the navy and imperial defence. It was, however, generally regarded as settled that the Parliament would grant the request of the ministry for the construction of three dreadnoughts.—In June the duty on cement was reduced one-half.—The Liberals in **Saskatchewan** carried the provincial elections on a low-tariff and reciprocity platform. The provincial elections in **New Brunswick** resulted in the election of 46 Conservatives and two Liberals.—In June a Congress of the French race at **Quebec** passed resolutions for the cultivation of the

French and Latin languages. As a result of the strike of the London dock-laborers, freight traffic was paralyzed during July and August, and the wheat trade was seriously injured.—The **Manitoba** government-owned grain elevators were reported to have lost \$100,000 in the twelve months ending May 1, 1912.

AUSTRALIA.—The amended Defence Bill, which was passed by the **Commonwealth Parliament** on August 23, authorized the expenditure of £5,215,000 for naval and military construction and for current expenses, and a maximum fine of £5 for evasion of military service. The budget allowed £1,055,000 for expenses connected with the postal system. A bill to establish a maternity allowance of £5 passed second reading. The programme for the approaching legislative session included a Navigation Bill and a bill to open up leasehold areas in the Northern Territory free of rent for ten years.—A new **Tasmanian** cabinet was formed in June with Mr. A. E. Solomon as premier, Mr. H. J. Payne as treasurer and minister of agriculture and railways, Mr. E. Mulcahey as minister of lands, works and mines, Mr. G. H. Butler as chief secretary, and Mr. C. Russen as honorary minister.—The opening of the canal at Yanco in July made the first section of the Murrumbidgee irrigation district in the Riverina ready for settlement. It was planned that a commission should have temporary charge of the development of industries in that region.—The **Queensland** general elections on April 29 resulted in a victory of the government over syndicalist opposition. The government majority in the Legislative Assembly increased from eight to eighteen.—**Census returns** in May made it evident that the population of the Commonwealth had increased 130,000 within ten months.

NEW ZEALAND.—On July 9, in consequence of a vote of the House of Representatives expressing want of confidence in the government, the Mackenzie cabinet resigned and Mr. Masey, the leader of the opposition, formed a **ministry**, including Messrs. Allen, Bell, Herries, Frazer, Herdman, Fisher and Rhodes and Dr. Pomare. The House was thereupon adjourned until July 31, in order to give the cabinet an opportunity to prepare its programme. In August the budget was speedily voted; and in October resolutions were carried affirming in principle the proposed legislation to make the Council elective upon a basis of proportional representation of large electoral districts.—In order to check political patronage, the ministry introduced a bill to place the appointment to **civil service** offices, except those connected with the railways, in the hands of a commissioner. Applicants for office who should solicit the aid of public officers would be disqualified.—The Earl of Liverpool was appointed in August to be **governor** of the Dominion in succession to Lord Islington.—A strike at the Waihi mines failed, because the government introduced extra police to protect non-union labor.

SOUTH AFRICA.—The long session of the **Union Parliament** of South Africa, which closed June 25, had to its credit a Defence Act, a Miners' Phthisis Act, a Land Bank Act, a Land Settlement Act, an Irrigation Act,

a Public Service Act and a Railroad Service Act (see last RECORD, p. 373). The Miners' Phthisis Act provided for the creation of two funds: an annual levy of £70,000 on the mine-owners for benefits to miners afflicted with phthisis, and an insurance fund contributed by the government. A bill to impose duties on estates as well as a tax of one-fourth of one per cent on the face value of the bonds of South African companies was postponed for further discussion.—The number of **cabinet** portfolios was reduced to nine, Sir David de Villiers Graeff having resigned.—The congress of the Association of Chambers of Commerce expressed itself against the proposed increase of duties.—Frequent outrages committed by negroes on white women led to the appointment in June of a commission of inquiry regarding rape in South Africa.—The separatist **schools** which were established by the Hertzog Education Act were closed on June 30.

INDIA.—The appointment of a royal commission to revise the **civil service** in India elicited widespread comment. In a resolution of the All-India Moslem League and in editorials of the Allahabad *Pioneer* the existing civil-service conditions were warmly defended.—A resolution passed by the Governor General's Council announced that the government would oppose any radical change in the system of **financial** relationship between the central authority and the provinces. The existing provincial settlements for Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces, Burma, the Punjab and the Central Provinces were declared to be permanent, and similar settlements were promised for Bengal, Behar and Orissa, and Assam.—Sir James Menton, who assumed the office of lieutenant-governor of Agra and Oudh in October, was said to be favorable to the institution of an executive council in his province.—The news of Turkish reverses in the Tripolitan and Balkan wars produced unusual excitement among the **Moslems** of India. Organs of pan-Islamism increased in influence during the summer, and large and enthusiastic Moslem mass-meetings were held at Delhi and at Bombay.

OTHER DEPENDENCIES.—A committee was appointed by the secretary of state for the colonies to consider laws regarding the transfer of land in the **West African** colonies and protectorates, exclusive of Nigeria.—A punitive expedition was despatched in June against the Mada cannibals in the Ninkada district of **Nigeria**. In September, Sir Frederick Lugard took up his duties as governor of both Northern and Southern Nigeria. It was reported that he would attempt to amalgamate the two provinces.—Mr. Henry Conway Belfield was appointed governor and commander-in-chief of the **East African** Protectorate in succession to Sir Percy Girouard.—High tariff duties were condemned by resolutions of the **Rhodesian** chambers of commerce.—An inspection of the defenses on the island of **Malta** by the lords commissioners of the Admiralty took place on June 1.—Rioting in **Cyprus** resulted in the occupation of the town of Limassol by armed British troops in June. In July a deputation of Greek members of the Legislative Council was sent to London to plead for redress of grievances.

V. CONTINENTAL EUROPE

FRANCE.—**Electoral reform** was the chief consideration of Parliament, the proposals of the universal suffrage committee having been supplanted by a government bill on the basis of *scrutin de liste* over comparatively large areas with representation of minorities. The bill was read the first time early in June. A counter-project for strictly departmental *scrutin de liste* was developed by M. Augagneur, but the Chamber rejected it, passing a vote of confidence in the government, 346 to 197. During the first week in July the *scrutin de liste* was voted in principle; and on the twelfth the whole bill passed the Chamber by a vote of 339 to 217. This bill, which made certain concessions to M. Augagneur's scheme, provided for the election of deputies to the Chamber by *scrutin de liste* with minority representation. As far as possible the electoral districts would coincide with the departments. One seat would be allowed for every 70,000 French inhabitants, or for fractions over 20,000. No double candidatures would be permitted. The electoral quotient was defined as the number of voters in a department divided by the number of deputies allotted to the department. The number of seats allotted to each *liste*, or party ticket in a department, was to be determined by dividing the number of votes cast for the party ticket by the electoral quotient. Seats remaining to be awarded after the application of this rule would be given to the *liste* receiving the greatest number of votes. A vacancy would not be filled by by-election, but by the unelected candidate on the same *liste* who had received the largest number of votes in the previous election. After the adjournment of the Chamber for the summer, an energetic campaign against the bill was carried on by the *arrondissementiers*. The dissentient Radical committee of the Chamber and Senate issued a manifesto denouncing what they termed the evils of proportional representation, M. Combes and M. Clémenceau appearing to be the leaders of the opposition to the reform. On the other hand, it was a matter of general belief that the majority of the members of the *conseils généraux* were favorable to the bill.—The **municipal elections** all over France on Sunday, May 5, left the party distribution almost unchanged; although in some quarters it was asserted that the Radical *bloc* had suffered losses.—The treaty of March 30 establishing a French protectorate in **Morocco** was ratified by the Chamber on July 1, by a vote of 460 to 79; and a separate department for Moroccan affairs was established at the Quai d'Orsay.—In supplementary estimates for the state **railways** submitted to the special budget commission by the minister of public works, it was estimated that the deficit on the *Ouest d'État* for 1913 would be \$17,876,200, as compared with \$16,887,980 for 1912.—In June, M. Millerand, the minister of war, outlined his plan of retaliation against the German **Army** Bill by increasing the number of long-service men and by making more extensive use of the native forces in the African colonies. The influence of M. Delcassé manifested itself in the reorganization of the **naval** general staff into four sections, as well as in

international naval arrangements (see *supra*, p. 731).—A government appropriation helped to make the two-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Jean Jacques Rousseau an occasion of national rejoicing.—A **strike** of dock-laborers and of seamen at Havre, Brest and Calais continued through June and July and was settled by arbitration. As a result of the strike and of the stoppage of grain in the Dardanelles, the price of bread rose in June to about 18 cents a pound.—An order of the government for the **dissolution of teachers' unions**, on account of syndicalist and anti-militaristic tendencies, was obeyed except by the Union of the Seine, which refused to disband by September 10. The government announced salary increases and increased protection for the teachers, and M. Guist'hau, minister of education, issued a circular of warning to the recalcitrant unionists, but the latter remained obdurate.—The series of French naval misfortunes was continued by the regrettable collision which sank the submarine "Vendémiaire" in June, and by another avoidable calamity due to defective gunpowder.—In May, the leaders of the motor-car bandits who had long terrorized Paris were killed.—It was announced that \$644,500 had been subscribed to the national committee for military aviation.—The government of the colony of **Oceanie** was again placed in the hands of a secretary-general; M. Geraud was appointed to this office. The late M. Mallan was succeeded by M. Vallenhoven as governor of **Indo-China**. The islands of Anjouan, Moheli and Grande-Comore were declared French colonies in August and were attached to the government of **Madagascar**.—An **Algerian** deputation of Mussulmans presented resolutions to M. Poincaré regarding modifications, in favor of the natives, of the conscription law of February, 1912.

GERMANY.—The quinquennial Army Act of 1911 proved insufficient to satisfy the growing demands of militarism in Germany, and on April 22 supplementary Defence Bills were introduced, which contained provisions for increases in the **army** and in the **navy** as well as for the creation of funds for the additional expenditure. These bills passed third reading on May 21. The Army Bill called for the creation of two new army corps to guard the Franco-Prussian frontier; involved an increase of the peace-footing from 515,321 to 544,211 men; and necessitated an estimated expenditure of \$107,041,500 up to and including the year 1917. The existent naval program, calling for the construction of three battleships, one large cruiser, two small cruisers, besides destroyers and submarines, was amended so that three additional battleships and two cruisers should be built by 1920. By a reorganization of the active fleet, involving an increase in the personnel of 1600 men a year, the instant effectiveness of the navy was largely increased. The estimated annual increase in naval expenditure was \$24,250,000 for 1912 and \$31,750,000 for 1913. The increase in defence appropriations was covered by the budget surplus and by new revenue to be gained by decreasing the percentage of the brandy excise tax paid over to the states. This legislation proved to be too mod-

erate for the Navy League, which continued its militaristic agitation during the summer, and on the other hand, too extensive to suit the Progressive and Socialist groups. Fifty Socialist meetings were held in Berlin as a protest against the extravagance of militarism.—The **Reichstag** passed a bill on May 8, to allow questioning of the government as in Great Britain, without the formality connected with an interpellation. The chancellor expressed his willingness to submit voluntarily to questionings but refused to recognize any obligation in that regard. Before the adjournment on May 22, resolutions were passed recommending the imposition of inheritance and property taxes.—The dismissal of a Catholic army officer who refused to “maintain his honor” by duel led to caustic criticism of the war ministry by Catholics and Socialists and to the adoption of anti-duelling resolutions by the Reichstag. The war minister declared that duelling was reprehensible but inevitable.—At the Congress of the **Socialist party** at Chemnitz in September, an increase of membership to 1,113,550 was announced, and Herr Bebel was reëlected president of the party.—On May 9 two Socialist deputies, Herren Borchardt and Leinert, were forcibly ejected from the **Prussian** Diet because they insisted on interrupting proceedings. They were tried on charges of breach of peace and resistance to orders, and were fined \$25 and \$12.50 respectively.—High food prices and consequent bitter suffering among the poor led to numerous riots in the large cities. In September, the Socialist Reichstag deputies presented a petition to the imperial chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, in which they demanded the abolition of the restrictions and duties which limited the importation of foodstuffs. On October 4, the Prussian government published its relief proposals. Large towns were allowed to import fresh beef and pork from the Balkans and from Russia and fat cattle from Belgium at a reduced rate of customs-duties, provided the meat were sold under municipal control direct to the customer at lowest prices.—The government of **Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt**, after combating an intractable Socialist majority in the Diet for some time, solicited the opinion of Dr. Laband in support of its determination to govern unconstitutionally.—The lottery arrangements between Prussia and the South German states were extended to **Bavaria** by vote of the Bavarian Chamber.—A **Progressive Alsatian party** was definitely constituted in May, with a program including ministerial responsibility, the abolition of exceptional laws, the introduction of a superior administrative tribunal, restriction of the suffrage to citizens of Alsace-Lorraine, a progressive income-tax, reduction of tariff, and instruction in the French language in the schools.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—The budget for the **dual monarchy**, as passed by the Austrian and Hungarian Delegations on May 4, comprised expenditures of \$78,685,000 for the army, \$14,935,000 for the navy, and other items amounting in all to \$98,104,165. A bill for workingmen's pensions was laid on the table. New army laws passed in the Austrian and in the Hungarian legislatures were designed to raise the peace footing of the dual

army from 290,000 to 350,000 and to reform the antiquated military penal code.—In **Austria**, during the passage of the Army Bill in June, a ministerial crisis was threatened. The Poles took offence at the message of congratulation in which Emperor Francis Joseph commended the new “patriotic attitude” of the Ruthenians, manifested by their support of the bill, and the Polish minister without portfolio, M. de Dlugosz, resigned from the cabinet. On June 19, the Polish party adopted a resolution that it had lost confidence in the government of Acting-Premier Baron von Heinhold. The emperor refused to accept the resignation of M. de Dlugosz and made peace with Dr. Leo, the Polish leader.—In **Hungary** the passage of the Army Bill was attended by characteristic violence. Count Stephen Tisza, president of the Chamber, established his reputation as a master of parliamentary procedure. The turbulent members of the opposition were repeatedly removed, often only after considerable disturbances, and the majority passed the Honved Recruits Bill, the Military Penal Procedure Bill, and minor measures regarding authors' rights and the establishment of institutions of higher education. The Army Bill was then passed by the Senate on June 11. Outside the Chamber the opposition members, headed by M. de Justh and Count Apponyi, were energetically supported by a considerable portion of the population of Budapest. Mass-meetings, street-rioting and attacks on the person as well as on the dwelling of Count Tisza made it necessary to place Budapest in a state of siege and to hold 30,000 troops ready for service against the citizens. An attempt to assassinate Count Tisza failed. The winter session of the Diet was begun on September 17 with the removal of the opposition members, and a motion of the rump parliament to exclude the 59 most troublesome deputies. This action was also followed by riots.—A general strike in favor of universal suffrage, which was proclaimed in Budapest during May, entailed violence and bloodshed but failed to secure its object.—The enmity existing between **Croatians** and Hungarians was increased by the execution of a Croatian student, who attempted the life of a cordially hated official.

RUSSIA.—The **naval** appropriations, voted by the Duma, marked a new era in Russian naval policy, the authorized expenditure of 162,000,000 roubles for naval purposes showing a sixty-per-cent increase over that of 1910. The Naval Bill passed by the Duma on June 19 authorized the expenditure of 502,000,000 roubles for urgent ship-building and the construction of naval ports during the period 1912–17. The **army** estimates for 1913 contemplated an expenditure of 545,581,753 roubles, an increase over 1912 of 52,659,585 roubles. In proroguing the Duma on June 21 the tsar expressed his complete satisfaction with the attitude of the Duma on the question of defence.—In September the Duma, which had been sitting since 1907, was dissolved, and **new elections** were ordered. In October it was stated that, of 3935 electoral delegates who would choose the members of the Duma, 336 were peasants, 929 were small landed proprietors, 2618 represented the clergy and 53 were workingmen.—In June there were

strikes in all the mines and factories in the Donetz basin.—As the result of an inquiry into the prevalent condition of unrest among the sailors of the Black Sea fleet, 300 seamen were sent ashore. Sevastopol and Cronstadt were placed in a state of siege to prevent the spread of revolutionary propaganda.—In October the health of the eight-year-old tsarevitch, Grand Duke Alexis, caused much concern.

ITALY.—In spite of the drain of the Tripolitan war on money and men, a remarkably large proportion of the people patriotically supported the government. The sessions of **Parliament** were lifeless.—The long trial of the criminals belonging to the **Camorra** was ended on July 8. Nine of the prisoners were condemned to imprisonment for thirty years for complicity in a murder committed in 1906, and sixteen were sentenced to shorter terms for belonging to a criminal association.

PORTUGAL.—In June the Vasconcellos cabinet found itself unable to conduct the government on account of strife between the Radical Republicans under Dr. Costa (see last RECORD, p. 379) and the Unionists under Dr. Camacho. The difficulty was overcome by the formation of a **coalition ministry**, with Dr. Duarte Leite as premier and minister of the interior, Senhor Vasconcellos as foreign minister, Senhor Vincente Ferreira as minister of finance, Col. Correia Barreto as war minister, Senhor de Albuquerque as minister of the colonies, Senhor Correia de Lemos as minister of justice, Senhor Fernandes Costa as minister of marine and Senhor Costa Ferreira as minister of public works.—In July a loan of \$2,500,000 for the construction of railways was negotiated with Portuguese banking firms. The Lisbon electric tramway strike was settled in June.—The **royalists** continued their attempts to overthrow the republic. On May 3 fifty royalists raided the Moncao customs post and then recrossed the border into Spain. In June, Captain Paiva Couceiro, the leader of the monarchist invasion at Vinhaes on October 5, 1911 (see RECORD of December, 1911, p. 768), was sentenced to imprisonment for six years. In July a formidable invasion was planned. Concentration of royalist forces along the northern frontier proceeded during the first week of July, and on July 8 the *émigrés*, to the number of 800, began their attack on Chaves and Valencia, two frontier towns commanding the roads to Braga and Oporto. The failure of the peasants to come to the support of the *émigrés* and the prompt action of the government forces left the invaders no chance of success. Many fled across the frontier, while 62 starving stragglers surrendered near Gironda. By the end of July tranquility was restored; in August, many arrests were made, and a number of conspirators were condemned to slow death in the Lisbon penitentiary. In October ex-King Manuel denied the report that he had abandoned the idea of a monarchic restoration.

TURKEY.—Although the electoral victory in April of the Committee of Union and Progress had given the government a majority in the Chamber, the party found its influence rapidly weakening during the summer. Criticism of the conduct of the Tripolitan war, and of the methods used in

dealing with the insurrections that began in May and continued throughout the summer in Albania, in Asia Minor and around Beirut, was utilized by the Military League to create dissensions in the Chamber and in the cabinet and finally to overthrow the **ministry** of Said Pasha. Mahmud Shevket Pasha, the minister of war, who had antagonized the military faction by his harsh suppression of the Albanian revolt, resigned on July 9.—The minister of marine also tendered his resignation. Finding it impossible to hold his cabinet together, Grand Vizier Said Pasha resigned on July 17, although the Chamber had given him an almost unanimous vote of confidence on the 15th. On the 26th the veteran general and president of the senate, Ghazi Mukhtar Pasha, succeeded, not without difficulty, in forming an “all-star” ministry with three ex-grand viziers: Hilmi Pasha as minister of justice, Kiamil Pasha as president of the Council, and Ferid Pasha as minister of the interior. Djeinal-ed-din Effendi became sheik-ul-Islam; Nazim Pasha, minister of war; Mahmud Mukhtar Pasha, minister of marine; Zia Bey, minister of finance; Gabriel Effendi Nura-dunghian, minister of foreign affairs; Mehmed Fezi, minister of pious foundations; and Said Bey, minister of public instruction. Among the first acts of the new ministry were the dissolution of the Chamber on August 4, with the consent of the Senate; the appointment of an Albanian commission to investigate the grievances of the mountaineers; and the abolition of the prolonged state of siege at Constantinople. The dissolution of the Chamber was at once stigmatized by the Young Turks as unconstitutional.—The appointment of the **Albanian** commission resulted in a promise of extensive **reforms**. The demands of the tribesmen for the impeachment of the two preceding ministries and for permission to carry arms were not granted; but the administration of justice was to be reformed, functionaries were to be appointed from among the natives, agricultural and religious schools were to be founded, native languages were to be taught in the schools, roads were to be constructed, and amnesty was declared for participants in the recent rebellions. Later, in October, the revival of the vilayets law of 1880 (see *supra*, p. 728) aroused great enthusiasm, although protests were heard from some quarters.—Even in its first months the new ministry was not without its trials. Resignations of several members led to the appointment of Ali Danish Bey to the ministry of the interior, Halim Bey to the ministry of justice and Sadri Bey to the ministry of posts and telegraphs.—The **war** with the Balkan states aroused a patriotic sentiment which made for a union of parties and at least a temporary stability of government, although blame for the early reverses was laid upon the Young Turks, who were accused of political tamperings with the army officers. Kiamil Pasha resumed the post of grand vizier late in October. In September most of the members of the **Committee of Union and Progress** were reelected; Omar Nadj and Rahmi Bey, however, were dropped. The dominant spirit seemed to be extremist, and the dominant personality was that of Talaat Bey. As the new

head of the committee was Said Halim, an Egyptian prince of wide diplomatic acquaintance but possessed of little knowledge of the internal problems of the Ottoman Empire, Said Bey was made president of the committee's parliamentary party.—Tewfik Pasha was appointed ambassador to Great Britain in July.—The instigators of the massacres at Ishtib on December 4, 1911, were sentenced by court-martial to penal servitude for life. Plans were laid for the irrigation of Mesopotamia. It was reported that the war fund of \$17,500,000 laid aside by Abdul Hamid was being drawn upon for the Balkan war expenses.—French bankers obtained an option on the proposed \$50,000,000 loan for extinguishing the deficit and for constructing **railways**. The construction of the last section of the Bagdad railway, from El Helif to Bagdad, was begun on July 27.

OTHER EUROPEAN STATES.—In the **Swedish** Riksdag a Social Democratic bill to insure the permanent neutrality of Sweden was defeated, although the policy of neutrality was affirmed by the ministry. The sum of \$3,331,500, raised by private subscription, was presented to the king for the enlargement of the navy.—King Frederick VIII of **Denmark** died suddenly in Hamburg on May 3. He was succeeded by his eldest son, forty-two years old, who became Christian X. In the speech from the throne at the opening of Parliament on October 7 it was announced that the programme for the coming legislative session would include constitutional amendments, to make not only the Folkething (the lower chamber) but also the Landsting (the upper chamber) more representative, and likewise certain humanitarian and social legislation.—The States-General of the **Netherlands** were opened on September 17 by Queen Wilhelmina. The ministry asked for a preliminary credit of \$625,000 for fort construction and presented a bill whereby the adjustment of estimates for coast defence would be expedited.—In order to establish proportional representation in **Belgium** on a basis of one member to every 40,000 inhabitants, twenty new seats were created in the Chamber and elections were held in June. The supporters of universal suffrage and of lay education were greatly disappointed in the resulting increase in the government majority. The newly elected Chamber contained 101 Catholics, 45 Liberals, 38 Socialists and two Christian Democrats. The triumph of the Clericals, who proposed to subsidize the "free" (*i. e.* Catholic) schools out of public funds, as had long been the practice in the case of the strictly lay schools, was the occasion for anti-clerical rioting in Brussels. In August it was claimed that the Socialist party was issuing manifestos urging the workmen to prepare for a general strike if parliamentary action failed to bring about universal suffrage on a basis of one man, one vote.—In **Switzerland** new ministers were elected in July: M. Schulthess became minister of commerce, M. Decoppet became home secretary and M. Ruchet was elected to the Federal Council.—Labor unrest in **Spain** was evidenced by the Oviedo mine strike and the general strike of railway employees for higher wages and shorter hours. The latter strike was ended by prompt preventive

action on the part of the government, accompanied by promises to introduce in the Cortes a bill to better the condition of railway workers.—In **Servia** the death of Dr. Milanovitch, the premier, gave occasion for the formation, in September, of a new cabinet of Old Radicals. M. Pashitch became premier and foreign minister; M. Prolitch, minister of the interior; M. Patschu, minister of finance; M. Stoyanovitch, minister of agriculture; M. Jovanovitch, minister of justice; General Putnik, minister of war; and M. Liubomir Jovanovitch, minister of education. An extraordinary session of the Skupshtina was called to grant additional credits for the expense of mobilization.—The Sobranye of **Bulgaria** was convoked on July 5, Bulgarian Independence Day, to vote a series of credits amounting to \$6,126,340 for mobilization. By unanimous votes the net surplus of 1911 was appropriated for this purpose, the tax on military exempts was increased, and ten-per-cent to thirty-per-cent reductions were made in the salaries of public employees.—Cretan delegates were admitted to the **Greek** parliament on October 14, with the provisional arrangement that Cretan parliamentary elections should be conducted under the Greek election law (see *supra*, p. 729).

VI. ASIA AND AFRICA

CHINA.—The urgent and vital question of finance was settled only partially and unsatisfactorily by the negotiation of the \$50,000,000 loan with British financiers (see *supra*, p. 733). The reorganization of administration, the construction of railways, the development of industry, the maintenance of a well-disciplined standing army all depended upon the establishment of the new government on a sound financial basis. The six-power group offered unlimited assistance, but it was felt that the close supervision demanded in return would be a means of keeping China permanently weak or even a first step towards territorial disintegration. On the other hand, it was feared that the powers would not allow a negotiation of loans with Belgian and British financiers exclusively. A group of Belgian capitalists proposed to advance \$50,000,000 for the construction of a railway between Honan-fu and Sian-fu, to be built under foreign supervision. This would be but a part of the great project of Dr. Sun Yat-sen for a main trunk line from Haichu Bay to Lanchau-fu, for the furtherance of which he had already been allowed 30,000 taels monthly by the government. Increasing prosperity, good crops and lively trade gave promise that China would not be wholly dependent on the capital of other nations; the province of Hunan contributed 300,000 taels to the central government; and the assembly authorized the issue, at 95 per cent, of national bonds redeemable in ten years to the amount of \$500,000,000.—A vigorous national policy in Tibet (see *supra*, p. 733) and stern **suppression of rebellion** and disorder did much to establish the republic securely. There were outbreaks at Tsinan-fu, at Mukden and at Canton, but they were not a serious menace to the republic. An army of 10,000 mutinous troops under General Pung threatened Foochow for a time, but the arrival

in October at Amoy of government troops from Nankin terrified the leader of the mutiny into flight. The presence of a large Chinese force in **Mongolia** made the secession of that province seem decidedly improbable. It was reported in August that General Li Yuang Hung was maintaining excellent order in central China. Two Hankow officers, Chin-wu and Hwang-hiu, were summarily court-martialed and executed on a charge of counter-revolution. An explanation was demanded in the Assembly; but the firmness of the premier, who refused to appear in the Assembly, although consenting to make explanations to delegates, resulted in increased prestige for the government.—At the opening of the **Advisory Council** representing the provinces of the empire, Mongolia, Tibet and Kokonov, President Yuan Shih-kai urged reforms of the currency, of taxation, of weights and measures, of education and of legal procedure; the consultation of foreign experts on finance, agriculture and forestry; the abolition of the opium *likin*; and negotiation with the powers for the increase of customs duties and the lowering of export duties.—In July the **Assembly** read for the first time a bill for Chinese control of the postal system, which hitherto had been under foreign administration.—Frequent **cabinet** changes were attributed to the heavy responsibility and difficult tasks of the new government. On June 15, Premier Tang Shao-yi suddenly left Peking for Tientsin, and later resigned, claiming that he had lost the confidence of his party as well as of foreign nations. On June 29 Lu Cheng hsiang, who had been foreign minister, became premier, but by September 16 the strain of the work had so impaired his health that he was forced to resign. Chen Chimei, minister of industry and commerce, resigned on June 29. Liang Men-ting was appointed foreign minister on September 20. Dr. G. E. Morrison, Peking correspondent of the *London Times*, was appointed political advisor to the president on August 1.

JAPAN.—The **emperor** of Japan, Mutsihito, died on July 29, and was succeeded by his son, Yoshihito, thirty-three years of age. At the sound of the gun which announced the beginning of the elaborate funeral ceremonies of the late emperor on September 13, the famous General Nogi committed suicide with his wife, according to an old Japanese custom.—In the **general elections** in May for the lower House the Sei Yukwa (Unionist Constitutional party) won 217 seats, the Nationalists 89, the Central Club 27 and the Independents 44. Both the Sei Yukwai and the Independents showed increased strength.—A proposal to increase the **Korean** garrison, at a cost of \$13,000,000, created a cabinet dissension in September; but the idea was abandoned in October, as the budget was unable to sustain this expense in addition to the heavy naval programme (see last RECORD, p. 383).—The appointment of Prince Katsura as grand chamberlain and keeper of the great seal, the highest position at court, gave rise to considerable speculation as to the tendencies of the new régime.—Viscount General Oshima Yoshimasa was appointed supreme military councilor in May, and Baron Tukushima succeeded him as governor-general of **Kwantung**.

SIAM.—The trial by court-martial of the conspirators recently arrested (see last RECORD, p. 383) resulted in the condemnation of three to imprisonment for life, and of twenty for twenty years.

PERSIA.—The departure and virtual abdication of the regent, June 11, had the effect of aggravating rivalries and intrigues. Part of an expedition under Yar Mohammed Khan, sent out against revolting tribesmen by Prince Furman Firma, governor of Kermanshah, deserted to Salar-ed-Dowleh, who offered to restore the constitution and the Mejliss. With British financial backing the governor was able to send out troops against him; the mutineers were routed near Kermanshah on October 7, and Yar Mohammed Khan was killed.—M. Mornard was confirmed in his position as treasurer-general and director-general of customs.—The Persian cabinet declared its determination to reopen the Mejliss, to build a railroad from the Caspian Sea to the Persian Gulf with international capital, to organize an army of 28,000 men and to approach Great Britain and Russia for a loan of \$1,000,000.

AFGHANISTAN.—A rebellion of Khost tribesmen, which lasted throughout June and July, was brought to an end in August, not so much through the action of the ameer as through the work of the mullahs. The governor of Khost was imprisoned at Kabul. In general the demands of the revolting tribesmen were conceded; taxes were lightened, and forced labor was forbidden.

EGYPT.—According to the report of Lord Kitchener, British agent and consul-general in Egypt, extensive reforms were being undertaken. In order to encourage thrift, the savings-bank system was extended to rural districts, usury was made a penal offence, and a project was under discussion to exempt small holdings up to five acres in area from distraint for debt. Justices of the peace were to exercise jurisdiction over petty cases between peasants, deriving their decisions from local custom and equity rather than from the statute law.—It was reported that the revenue exceeded the high-water mark of 1907 by \$2,125,000.—In July several arrests were made in connection with a Nationalist conspiracy against the khedive, Lord Kitchener, and the prime minister.

MOROCCO.—Mulai Hafid abdicated the imperial title on August 15 in favor of Mulai Yusef, who had been viceroy. The new emperor was said to be acceptable to the French as well as to the greater number of tribesmen. Mulai Hafid was granted an annual pension of \$70,000, and took up his residence in Paris (see *supra*, p. 732).

[For colonies in Asia and Africa, see the United States, the British Empire and the Continental European states, *supra*].

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EDWARD M. SAIT.